

ALLIES' DESIRE TO PREVENT FINANCIAL BREAK IN AUSTRIA

Possibility of Collapse Driving Austria to Union With Germany Indicates Probable Discussion at Paris Conference

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England, (Tuesday).—The relief of Austria is likely to be one of the subjects discussed at the Paris conference, which opens on January 18, by representatives of the allied powers, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed on high authority. Though the official agenda is not yet drawn up, a glance at the problems now outstanding in Europe is sufficient to indicate the lines of discussion will take. Not only are reparations, disarmament, the situation in the east of Europe, international credits and Russia, likely to figure on the list of topics for discussion, but Austria, whose situation financially and economically is very grave, will provide a knotty problem to be solved.

Not only do humanitarian motives come into play in dealing with this problem, but the Allies, and especially France, are politically interested in preventing a crash in Austria which would drive that country to turn to Germany and possibly result in its being absorbed in that country.

British informed opinion does not believe in the possibility of a return to the monarchy either in Austria itself or in Hungary, where the monarchist elements are much stronger.

There are several schemes under consideration for the relief of Austria, including the Ter Meulen scheme and one for joint financial support to be given by France and England, but which of these will eventually be adopted is uncertain.

Greece Awaits Developments Austria is not the only country in eastern Europe the government of which awaits the Paris discussions with anxiety. The Greek Chamber of Deputies, having heard the King's speech, may suspend its sittings till January 22, after the opening of the Paris conference.

There are no striking developments in Greece to record, but in the opinion of a high authority anything may happen at any moment. Indications are that the Venizelists are becoming stronger and are taking measures to strengthen their position. The Greek Chamber of Deputies, having heard the King's speech, may suspend its sittings till January 22, after the opening of the Paris conference.

The reported postponement of the conference of allied and German experts at Brussels till after conclusion of the allied conference in Paris is not confirmed here. It is likely, however, that such postponement is extremely probable, for the problem of reparations is intimately bound up with that of disarmament, and, seeing that it had already been arranged that the Brussels conference should not commence work till January 15 and should be suspended on January 19 till after the conclusion of the work of the Paris conference, it is probable that there is nothing to be gained by beginning work at Brussels before then.

WITHDRAWAL FROM COUNCIL ANNOUNCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—It was announced at the State Department yesterday that notification had been sent to Hugh Wallace, United States Ambassador at Paris, of the decision of the Washington government to withdraw from the Council of Ambassadors of the Allied and Associated Nations. Mr. Wallace will inform the French Foreign Minister, president of that council, of the American Government's decision.

The State Department also dispatched separate notifications to the principal allied governments. The notification gives the reasons for the withdrawal of the United States as being the completion of the work of the council in respect to the armistice, and the unwillingness of the present administration to undertake further commitments in view of the recent elections.

The State Department's decision leaves to the Harding Administration the question of further collaboration between the United States and the allied powers in the application and execution of the Treaty of Versailles.

MONARCHISTS ACTIVE IN PRUSSIAN POLITICS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office BERLIN, Germany, (Monday).—The opening of the campaign for the forthcoming elections to the Prussian Chambers has been the most significant political event during the week-end in Berlin. The elections take place in February, and the monarchist and Junker parties contemplate making great and sustained efforts to achieve a sweeping victory. Rival Majority Socialist and German People's Party demonstrations ushered in the campaign, when much enthusiasm was displayed. At the first mentioned meeting, the Socialist deputy, Paul Hirsch, said that the Prussian Social Democrats must convince Europe that Germany had broken definitely with the old militarist monarchist regime by returning candidates to the Chambers pledged to support the Republic. At the German People's Party demonstration, nationalist songs were sung and speeches made in praise of the "Futurist spirit," which had made Germany great. Professor Brandt said Prussia's former proud position was due to the Hohenzollerns. "There have been more nonentities among American presidents than among Prussian kings," he added. Tonight's democratic newspapers hope the outside world will not attach undue importance of such speeches.

FORWARD POLICY IN QUEBEC OUTLINED

Legislation to Be Introduced to Abolish Liquor Abuses and Encouragement Is to Be Given to Colonization and Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office MONTREAL, Quebec.—An announcement of the intention of the provincial government to abolish the present licensing system and to substitute a new one formed the chief feature of the speech from the throne which the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, the Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, read at the opening of the session of the Legislature at Quebec City on Tuesday afternoon.

"The measures enacted for regulating the sale of alcoholic liquors have not had the result expected," said the speech. "Constant infringements of the law threaten to subvert order and respect for authority. My government proposes to do away with the present system and substitute for it a new one which, while respecting individual liberty, will remedy the abuses which our people so bitterly deplore."

Government Liquor Control "The object of the bill, which will be submitted to you, is to restrict the sale of spirituous liquors by empowering the government to exercise absolute and immediate control over it, thereby making infringements very difficult. The act will respect the autonomy of the municipalities that have voted and wish to retain for themselves the prohibition system, and it will meet, we think, the wishes of those who want to see temperance prevail."

"With a view to constantly improving and increasing agricultural production, my government proposes to establish demonstration farms, to be allotted to the requirements of different districts. Our settlers continue to increase the extent of our lands under cultivation. Many roads penetrating into the interior have been opened and large areas have been cleared. To afford the settlers better facilities for acquiring arable lands, a bill will be submitted to you assigning to the Colonization Department the granting of such lands and completely separating the Colonization and Forest domains."

"A railway will shortly be under construction which will connect the heart of the Temiskaming region with our great railway systems and hasten the development of that important district. To meet fresh needs that are becoming manifest a bill will be submitted to you for the establishment of a board of arbitration to prevent strikes among policemen, firemen and other public employees, whose duty it is to protect citizens and property."

Pensions Act Extension "In the interest of civil service officers, the government will ask you to establish a group insurance system. It will also request you to extend the benefits of the Pensions Act to employees outside the service. You will be called upon to study a new charter for the City of Montreal, drawn up by the commission appointed by the Legislature last session.

"My government will ask you to approve the construction of bridges connecting Isle Perrot with the mainland and with the Island of Montreal. And my government wishes to give Laval and McGill universities as generous aid as the Montreal University received, and will ask you to vote \$1,000,000 to each of them. The government understands that these grants must not be given to the detriment of primary, secondary and agricultural education, each of which it will develop with zealous care."

TROOPS AT VEGLIA Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office ROME, Italy, (Tuesday).—Italian regular troops have occupied Veglia and Arbe.

SMITH-TOWNER BILL REPORTED

Department of Education Provided For—Clauses Calling for School Nurses and Dental Clinics Are Stricken Out

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Smith-Towner bill on education was favorably reported from the House education committee yesterday. There were several significant changes, however, and the bill, as thus modified, will be reintroduced within a day or two.

The measure, which was introduced last May and has been indorsed by a number of national organizations, provides for a Department of Education and for federal aid to the states for the promotion of education. The bill provides that the Secretary of Education, appointed by the President, receiving the same salary and having the same tenure of office as other heads of executive departments. Much has been said about appointing a woman to this position if the bill should pass.

On the other hand, there is considerable opposition on the ground of expense and otherwise to adding another department to the government.

The bill provides that the Bureau of Education, now under the Department of the Interior, be transferred to the Department of Education and that such other offices, bureaux, divisions or boards of the government as would function better in this department be transferred to it at the discretion of the President, later changed to the discretion of Congress.

It is further provided that research be undertaken in illiteracy, immigration education, public school and especially rural education; physical education and in such other fields as the Secretary of Education shall deem expedient.

One section provides that "in order to encourage the states in the promotion of physical education, two-tenths of the \$100,000,000 authorized to be appropriated shall be used for physical education and instruction in the principles of health and sanitation, and for providing school nurses, dental clinics and otherwise promoting physical and mental welfare." Before the bill was reported, however, the provisions for school nurses, school dental clinics and otherwise promoting physical and mental welfare were stricken out.

An amendment was offered before the bill was reported by Horace M. Towner (R), Representative from Iowa, author of the bill, to remove objection to the bill on the part of those who have feared that it would centralize control over the public schools in a federal department at Washington, by providing specifically that courses of study, plans, and methods for carrying out the purposes and provisions of the act within a state shall be determined by state and local educational authorities. The Secretary of Education would be denied the right to exercise any authority whatever with respect to the administration of education within the states, his power being limited to seeing that appropriations for particular purposes shall be expended for the purposes for which they are appropriated by Congress.

PROPOSAL FOR NEW CANAL IS INDORSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Chester A. Harding, Governor of the Canal Zone, has communicated to Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, an indorsement of Mr. Baker's opinion that either the Panama Canal must be enlarged to accommodate the increasing traffic, or that an additional canal should be built. Governor Harding believes that the next step should be a canal through Nicaragua. He believes a sea-level canal is only Panama or Nicaragua would be impracticable.

Mr. Harding's term as Governor expired on Monday last, but he will hold office until his successor is named. He is returning to Panama immediately, and Mr. Baker said he would make no recommendation as to a successor, but leave the appointment to the next administration. Mr. Harding will retain a brigadier-general, under the Panama retirement act. He has informed Secretary Baker that he does not desire to be reappointed.

There is no fresh data on the cost of construction of an inter-oceanic canal in Nicaragua, and the old figures would have to be radically modified, on account of changed conditions and prices. It is understood, also, that the question of a new canal is only academic at the present time, with circumstances, however, compelling consideration of the possible necessity of digging a second waterway.

NEW AMBASSADOR ARRIVES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England, (Tuesday).—The new French Ambassador to Great Britain, Count de Saint Anlaire, arrived here from Paris late on Monday evening.

BRITISH MINISTER OF WAR IN FRANCE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office PARIS, France, (Tuesday).—Mr. and Mrs. Winston S. Churchill passed through Paris today on their way to Nice. The British War Minister, accompanied by Flaminio Piccoli, the new Minister of War in France, obviously military matters must have been discussed but it is said that the meeting must be regarded as of a social character.

FRENCH REGRET AT AMERICAN DECISION

Disappointment Expressed at Announcement That United States Representative Will Cease to Attend Ambassadors' Council

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office PARIS, France, (Tuesday).—News of the withdrawal of Hugh C. Wallace, the United States Ambassador at Paris, from the Conference of Ambassadors caused considerable disappointment and the government took pains to explain that the decision was purely formal, having no great political significance. It is said that no change in American attitude toward Europe is to be deduced from the non-representation. Hitherto Mr. Wallace has been a mere spectator, taking no active part in the deliberations. Since December, 1919, he has been reduced to the rôle of an observer. The present step is simply the logical conclusion to the presidential elections, intended to leave President-Elect Warren G. Harding "free to take whatever measures he pleases."

This at least is the French thesis. It was Mr. Wallace himself who yesterday announced his withdrawal in accordance with instructions from Washington. He had a long interview with Mr. Leygues, and the relations were entirely friendly, assurances being given that amity was in no way disturbed between the two countries.

Naturally comments in the sense that the step is to be interpreted as complete severance of the United States from Europe have been made, but the official note issued this afternoon, which says the decision is a personal one, is a sufficient reason.

The question of the participation of Mr. Wallace in the coming conference at Paris is thus decided. It was raised in the Paris journals and the Ambassador himself, when interrogated, did not deny that the White House was being asked to consider the proposal.

French authorities would certainly have liked to have been assured of American aid in the fresh attempts to disarm Germany and they approached the American representatives with that object. That such a démarche has hastened the present decision is not admitted in French circles, while the suggestion that America is opposed to the French demands for disarmament is scouted as a piece of propaganda.

For the present, it is understood that America will continue to be represented on the Commission on Reparations and the Commission on the Rhine. The "Matin" regards the act as indicating the wish of President Wilson to clear the way for his successor and adds: "German propaganda is extremely active in reference to the United States, seeking to represent by every means the Republican Party as more favorably disposed toward Germany than the Democratic Party, and also to put the blackest interpretations on the intentions of the French."

"In this category must be put the announcement of Washington that France means to engage in military operations against Germany. This intention shows with what care certain news should be accepted."

MISSION REACHES KABUL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England, (Tuesday).—The following communiqué was issued today by the India Office: "The Viceroy reports that Sir H. Dobbs' mission to Afghanistan arrived at Kabul in safety on January 7. The mission was received with full military honors on the frontier and at Jelalabad. Suitable arrangements have been made for its reception and accommodation at Kabul."

FLEET IN GUANTANAMO BAY

GUANTANAMO BAY, Cuba.—The United States Atlantic fleet arrived in Guantamo Bay yesterday and will leave on Monday next for Panama. The fleet sailed from Hampton Roads, Virginia, on January 5 for joint maneuvers and battle practice with the Pacific fleet, which it is to meet at Panama, and a subsequent voyage down the west coast of South America.

ANATOLE FRANCE'S POLICY

PARIS, France, (Tuesday).—Anatole France, the author, has announced his adhesion to the communist section of the French Socialist Party. This action on his part was not unexpected, as he began last October to write articles favoring sovietism, saying that the advancement of soviet ideas was one of the principal undertakings of his life.

HEALTH AND SCHOOL LAWS IN CONFLICT

Both Statutes Cannot Be Enforced, Says Former New York Commissioner of Education—Matter for Legislature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office NEW YORK, New York.—Conflict between laws requiring vaccination for admission to public schools in this State and the compulsory education laws, is a matter for attention by the Legislature, according to believers in medical freedom who have watched the MacCullum-More case on Long Island, a case involving this conflict. It is pointed out that the vaccination laws in other states where vaccination is made a requirement for admission to the public schools conflict in similar way with the compulsory education laws.

While the health law in this State declares that all children admitted to the public schools must be vaccinated, the education law requires that all children of school age be required to "attend upon instruction."

Question of Enforcement It is held that both these statutes cannot be strictly enforced. Andrew S. Draper, former commissioner of education, has said:

"It is a matter of common knowledge, and it is within my official knowledge, that the health law requiring all children to be vaccinated as a condition of their admission to school is not strictly enforced, for the sufficient reason that it is not enforceable in the absence of a real menace to the health of the school; and it is more than doubtful if the Legislature, in an act concerning public health alone, actually intended to limit the inherent American right of attendance upon the free schools to those who would yield that freedom of judgment concerning their physical health or its treatment, which they might have to do if required to be vaccinated. To say the very least, there are natural rights held sacred by our political system which are either not to be invaded at all or only when absolutely necessary to protect society and give safety to the institutions of the country."

Mr. Draper further has stated that "the education authorities are charged with the duty of keeping the children in the schools—rather than of keeping them out." While he was commissioner, he says, the question of the conflict between these laws which it was proposed to ask of the Legislature, the Board of Education in Orleans, where many children had been compelled by the vaccination law to stay away from school, would be justified in rescinding its action excluding unvaccinated children unless such action was insisted upon by the local Board of Health.

Rural Schools Excepted

The report of the New York Education Department for 1912 stated that in the annual report to that department for 1909 a recommendation was made that such a law be amended by conferring discretionary power on school authorities in relation to the enforcement of this law when an epidemic of smallpox is not considered to exist. It also stated that a bill was submitted to amend the vaccination law in such a manner as to eliminate the conflict between the two laws which passed the Senate, but, owing to the late date on which it reached the Assembly and the pressure of business in that house, it did not pass that body.

The vaccination law passed by the New York Legislature which became a law March 30, 1915, did not do away with the conflict so far as cities of first and second class are concerned with the compulsory education law. Vaccination is not made a requirement for admission to the schools in

the rural sections, but provision is made for its requirement for admission to the schools in cities of the first and second classes. It remains to be seen how soon the New York Legislature will end the conflict between the two laws by repealing the present law requiring vaccination of children for admission to the schools in the cities of the first and second class.

MOVEMENT AGAINST BOLSHEVIKI IN ITALY

National Extremists Organize Vigorous Campaign Against All Forms of Communism—Strange Scene in a Theater

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office ROME, Italy, (Tuesday).—Bolshevism and Communism are not receiving much encouragement from Italy at present. On the one hand, the reports of the Socialist deputies, who visited Russia, described the Lenin and Trotsky régime in scathing terms, and, on the other hand, the "Fascisti" or National Extremists, have organized a campaign against all Communists.

Philip Turati, a Socialist deputy, has published the reports of the Socialist deputies Mr. Nefri and Mr. Pezzani on the situation in Russia. The reports are accompanied by a preface by Mr. Turati himself and constitute a powerful indictment of Bolshevism, which is described as the negation of Socialist, and Middle Ages barbarism. Mr. Turati calls for energetic reaction against Bolshevism for the honor and dignity of Socialism. The publication has caused dismay in the Socialist world on the eve of the congress at Leghorn. It should be remembered that Mr. Nefri and Mr. Pezzani were sent to Russia by the Socialist Party.

Meanwhile the organization, whose followers are known as the "Fascisti" has now become so powerful that Socialists and Communists go in daily dread of them. The body sprang out of the League of National Defense, which was formed during the war to combat the defeatist and pacifist propaganda. The followers, under their new name, have turned their attention to Bolshevism and Communist activities and have become almost as great a social danger as were their opponents previously. The Fascisti have carried war into the enemy's camp by concentration upon such towns as Bologna, Milan and Ferrara, all of which have recently gone over to the Communist cause.

At the latter place a typical incident was enacted at the Theater Verdi. A musical play was in progress. One of the Fascisti in the audience, noticing four well-known local Communists in a box usually reserved for municipal notabilities, made his way to the box and drew his chair up among them. Protests followed from the Reds and a scene ensued. Leaving from the box, the member of the Fascisti called to his brother Fascisti, who swarmed in from every door; a general mêlée reigned all over the theater until the Communists and their supporters had been cleared out. Then, after compelling the audience and staff to shout "Down with Lenin" three times and the orchestra to play a national patriotic tune, the show was allowed to proceed.

GOVERNMENT YIELDS POINT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—On government motion, the Supreme Court dismissed yesterday the writ of error obtained by the government against that portion of lower court decisions in the United States Shoe Machinery case which held the Clayton act to be not retroactive and against findings that certain classes of leases were not made in interstate commerce. Hearings on the company's appeal against the ruling that certain compulsory clauses in its leases violated the Clayton act went over to February 25.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Published daily, except Sundays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription prices: One year, \$3.00; three months, \$1.00; one month, 35 cents. Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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DEPARTMENT ASKS DEPORTATION OF MR. O'CALLAGHAN

State Department Makes Formal Request for Deportation of Lord Mayor of Cork—Labor Department Expected to Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The State Department has announced that it has decided not to waive the passport regulations in favor of Daniel O'Callaghan, Lord Mayor of Cork, who disregarded the law by entering the country without a passport. It was obvious that such a position would be taken by the department after the solicitor had delivered his opinion that Mr. O'Callaghan should be deported.

Norman H. Davis, Acting Secretary of State, yesterday sent a note to the Department of Labor asking that it report Mr. O'Callaghan, giving the facts as reported by the Inspector of Immigration at Newport News, Virginia, and asserting that the State Department could not waive regulations and make an exception of the case.

Mr. Davis acted under the proclamation of President Wilson, issued August 3, 1918, designating the Secretary of State as the authority to decide whether aliens shall enter or depart from the United States, and also directing all other executive departments to act as agents of the State Department in proceedings relating to the deportation of aliens.

Authority Cited The presidential proclamation was issued pursuant to the act of Congress of May 22, 1918, giving the President power to regulate the entry of aliens.

It is assumed by the State Department that the Labor Department will execute the "request" for Mr. O'Callaghan's deportation, which is tantamount to an order, immediately. It was asserted yesterday that if the vessel which brought Mr. O'Callaghan is still at an American port, and if the officers had knowledge of the presence of the stowaway, it can be compelled to take him away. Under the law, it was said, such a vessel would be liable to fine, or even to confiscation.

It rests with the Secretary of Labor to determine whether Mr. O'Callaghan shall remain at liberty until he is deported. There was a report in circulation late yesterday that the Secretary of Labor would appeal to President Wilson in Mr. O'Callaghan's behalf. In his office it was said the communication from the State Department was "under consideration," but Secretary Wilson himself refused to say anything on the subject. Should the Labor Department decline to act, it lies within the power of the State Department to direct the Department of Justice to arrest and deport Mr. O'Callaghan.

Opposition Planned

Lord Mayor and Counsel Declare They Will Appeal to Courts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office NEW YORK, New York.—It can be said that Daniel O'Callaghan will fight deportation proceedings if they are instituted against him. He and his counsel, Judge J. L. Lawless of Norfolk, Virginia, will endeavor to show wherein the status of the Lord Mayor of Cork differs from that of an ordinary stowaway. This man object seems to be to keep Mr. O'Callaghan free so that he may testify before the Villard committee in Washington. It is believed that in the event of deportation proceedings, Judge Lawless might apply for a writ of habeas corpus, and, if application is denied, appeal to higher courts, with the hope that the Lord Mayor would meanwhile be free on bond to testify.

The Lord Mayor has not made any public addresses since his first day here, which was Sunday. Before leaving for Washington yesterday, the Lord Mayor, Judge Lawless, and Michael F. Doyle of Philadelphia, issued a statement contending that "final judgment in this case rests with the Department of Labor, under authority of the act of Congress of February 5, 1917, with final decision in every case affecting deportation of any person from the United States." And they added: "If we find it necessary we will take the case to the federal courts to determine the jurisdiction of the State Department and the Department of Labor in such cases."

They pointed out that the decision of the State Department that the case of this particular stowaway comes within the act of March 11, 1918, superseding the act of February 5, 1917, "was made without any hearing of the Lord Mayor's case, and based entirely upon the statement prepared by an official of the immigration service at Newport News and filed with the State Department." They then proceeded to say: "The act of Congress upon which this order was issued was a war-time measure passed for the purpose of preventing enemies of the United States from entering this country during the war, and upon declaration of peace with Germany this law, with other war-time measures, will no longer be in effect. It is contended that the spirit of the act does not cover the case of the Lord

Mayor of Cork, who made application for a passport to the proper officials in Dublin, who referred him to the police authorities in Cork.

"As the police officials were directed by the British military authorities to place him under arrest because of his republican views, not only would a passport be refused but he would be thrown into prison, as court-martial trial by jury has been suspended by order of the British Government and all trials held before military tribunals. He came to this country to make an appeal for the suffering people of Ireland, whose homes have been devastated and who are in want and enduring hardships. He also desired to testify to the conditions in Ireland, and especially in Cork."

Mr. de Valera's Reply

Irish Republican Leader Denies Part in German Plot

DUBLIN, Ireland (Monday).—(By The Associated Press).—Eamonn de Valera, the Irish republican leader, broke his silence today with a formal statement denying the alleged German-Irish plot against Great Britain and attacking the government's "White Paper" issued on Saturday concerning such a plot.

"There was no such thing as this German plot in 1918," says the statement. "I have asserted this in America time after time. I now repeat it here.

"From July, 1917, I was intimately in touch with all the major activities both of the Sinn Féin political organization and the Irish Volunteers and so I speak with knowledge and authority. Lord Wimborne (then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland)—not Mr. Lloyd George—told the truth in the matter. The general character of this 'report,' its total untrustworthiness and its obvious purpose to bring to play on the side of the authors of the present military frightfulness in Ireland, all the prejudices and hatreds of the past war can be inferred from the portions that have reference to me personally. For example:

Authorship of Document Denied

"Firstly, the document on 'Army Organization' attributed to me and said to be in my handwriting is not in my handwriting, as they could easily have seen. Further, it was neither composed nor dictated by me, nor was it on my person.

"I suggest that representative American or continental pressmen ask Mr. Lloyd George to let them see the original document or a photographic copy of it; it will not need an expert to decide that the writing is not mine. When that is done, I will give a full history of the document, supported by proofs that will be conclusive.

"The way the British Cabinet has impressed this document into its service might be taken as a standard to illustrate how they manufacture such plots.

"Secondly, the press has already commented on the fact that although names were given without reserve throughout the report, a letter found in my possession is referred to as from a known member of the Irish republican army. It will be interesting to know the reason for this.

Source of Letter Questioned

"This letter was handed to me, while presiding at a meeting a few hours before my arrest. It might have come from Lloyd George himself or from the original discoverer of the German plot, Sir Edward Carson. I glanced through the contents and later thought the document seemed of no particular consequence, being, if genuine, nothing more than the writer's own views on the situation as regards conscription and the steps that were being taken to meet it. As a safeguard to the writer from the attentions of the British, should they get the letter, I plucked off the signature. This can be seen if the original is examined.

"Thirdly, as to the document on 'communications.' It was given to me as a basis from which I might start to work up a system of communications which was needed by the Mansion House conference in connection with their work, in view of the threatened enforcement of conscription.

"Piece of Audacity"

"In all probability I would alter it so much that the system, when actually set up, would have but slight relation to the scheme as outlined in this proposal. In so far as this whole report has reference to incidents subsequent to July 17, I know that it is simply a piece of the same sheer audacity in lying of which the present British ministers have given evidence respecting Ireland in their public statements day by day—statements which were designed to deceive their own people no less than the peoples of foreign nations.

"We who know the truth and see how deliberately these gentlemen distort it do not forget this fact when estimating the probable honesty of so-called offers and proposals emanating from them.

"The case of the Cotter brothers is another instance of how eagerly, in the absence of evidence of any real plot, the British Government presses into its service every chance occurrence and document that comes its way if it can at all be made suitable for their purpose."

MONTANA ANIMAL BOUNTIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

HELENA, Montana.—Bounties paid by Montana stock-growers in 1920 for the killing of predatory animals amounted to \$27,588.50, the smallest total in seven years operation of the livestock commission bounty payment plan. The total for the seven years was \$722,453. Animals on which bounty was paid this year were: coyotes, 10,024; wolves, 114; wolf pups, 140; mountain lions (cougars), 46.

HARDING ECONOMY STAND APPROVED

Joint Committee on Preparations in Washington Accedes to Request of President-Elect That No Preparation Be Made

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The decision of the President-Elect Warren G. Harding, to dispense with all forms of ostentation and expensive display in connection with the forthcoming inaugural ceremonies, was received on Capitol Hill with general acclaim. Political friends and opponents of Mr. Harding were agreed that the stand he has taken in the interest of simplicity and economy is a good augury for the administration of the government under his direction.

The request of Mr. Harding was communicated in the following telegram to Philander C. Knox (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, chairman of the joint committee on inaugurations: "I have been reluctant to intrude my views relating to inaugural plans, but I can no longer remain silent without embarrassment and misunderstanding, which I had rather avoid. Please convey to your committee my sincere wish for the simplest inaugural program consistent with the actual requirements in taking the oath of office and the utterance of belting address. I very respectfully request that Congress be not appropriate and your committee will not expend any fund whatever.

"I am familiar with the custom of erecting a platform and providing seats for the guests who witness the ceremony at the Capitol, but it will be most pleasing to me to have this ceremony take place within the Capitol or on the east porch with its stately simplicity without a single extra preparation for the occasion. This will require no expense, and we shall be joint participants in an example of economy as well as simplicity, which may be helpful in the process of seeking our normal ways once more.

"I have addressed a message of like import to the inaugural committee asking the abandonment of the parade and the hope for the acceptance of the intruded suggestion in the spirit which has inspired it."

Wishes Anticipated

Personal friends of Mr. Harding in the Senate declared that they were convinced that he all along favored "simplicity" and desired to dispense with every form of needless expenditure of public money in connection with the assumption of power by the new administration.

The joint committee on inauguration, of which Philander C. Knox (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, is chairman, met yesterday to take action on the request of the President-elect and decided to cancel preparations which had been made in accordance with previous inaugural ceremonies at the Capitol. The grandstand in front of the Capitol will not be erected, and President-Elect Harding will take the oath of office in the United States Senate, just as the Vice-President is sworn in there.

So far as could be learned yesterday, the only people who were disappointed at the action taken by the President-elect were those who had planned an extensive campaign of public plundering at the expense of the crowds that normally visit Washington to attend the inaugural ceremonies. They felt the ground, as it were, slipping from under them and the rich harvest disappearing into the limbo of vanishing profits.

Following is the text of a telegram sent to Mr. Harding yesterday by Senator Knox, declaring that the committee would follow his recommendation that there "be not a single extra preparation for the occasion."

"The Hon. Warren G. Harding, Marion, Ohio.

"The joint committee on inauguration have received your telegram transmitted through the chairman, dated January 10, 1921, indicating your desire for extreme simplicity in the inaugural ceremonies on the fourth of next March, and that the same shall be conducted practically without expense. The committee has considered your suggestion in the spirit in which it was made and has decided, subject to your approval, that the inaugural ceremonies shall take place in the Senate Chamber, which involves no disturbance of the arrangement incident to the inauguration of the Vice-President and involves no expense except such incidental expenses for police as the circumstances will require.

(Signed) "P. C. KNOX."

Arrangements Canceled

The joint committee instructed the superintendent of the Capitol to cancel all arrangements for the erection of a stand, and to ascertain the expenses of contractors up to date. This cost was estimated to be between \$3000 and \$5000, and will be defrayed out of the \$50,000 already appropriated by Congress. Orders for engraved invitations and souvenirs will be canceled, and invitations to the ceremony in the Senate will be by simple cards.

The procedure at the inauguration will be extremely simple. A few minutes before the present Congress expires on March 4, the new Vice-President-Elect, Calvin Coolidge, will be sworn in and will preside at the inauguration of President-Elect Harding, who will come into the Senate Chamber a few minutes after 12 o'clock meridian. The arrangement for the occasion will be the same that holds when the President addresses the Congress, as President Wilson has often done in recent years. The Sen-

ate floor will be divided to accommodate its own membership, congressmen, members of the Cabinet, the Supreme Court of the United States and such notables as may be invited for the occasion. The galleries will also be apportioned.

Proceedings to Be Simple

After his entry into the Chamber, the President-elect will proceed to the Vice-President's chair, where the oath of office will be administered to him, probably by Chief Justice White of the Supreme Court of the United States. The President will then deliver his inaugural address, after the conclusion of which he may resort to the White House, without further ado, without parade, and without the necessity of taking a place for five or six hours watching the parade from the "Court of Honor," as has been the custom in former days.

All senators who discussed the matter expressed great gratification that the President-elect had taken the lead in proclaiming the doctrine of dignified simplicity, and believed that it would go far to eliminate the cheap commercialism that often seemed to mar the dignity and solemnity of the inauguration of the President of the United States.

"I heartily approve of Mr. Harding's action, and I think the country will approve of it," Knute Nelson (R.), Senator from Minnesota, a member of the inaugural committee, said.

"I have known for some days President-Elect Harding was considering calling off the ceremonies," Harry New (R.), Senator from Indiana, a personal friend of Mr. Harding, said. "I think the thing that finally decided him was the attitude of the Washington hotels which refused to recede from their decision to charge exorbitant rates."

"It's a fine thing to do. I am glad it was done," William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, said. "I never had any idea but that the President-elect favored a simple, unostentatious, inexpensive inauguration."

HONOLULU FOOD PRICES REDUCED

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Honolulu food prices are taking a noticeable downward trend, and very few staples have failed to show a decline in the last year. Last May sugar was 26 cents a pound retail in Honolulu, and now it is selling at 12 cents, or 11½ cents by the 100-pound bag. This sugar is not refined at home but has to be shipped in from California, which costs the dealer more. Flour is \$3.30 for a 50-pound sack as against \$4 a few months ago. Butter is 15 cents a pound cheaper than it was a year ago. It is now selling at 75 cents a pound against 90 cents a while back. The best potatoes are now selling at \$3.15 per 100 pounds as against a peak price of \$3. The price of onions has dropped from \$9 to \$2.50 per 100 pounds. White beans are selling at 9 cents a pound as against 15 cents a few months ago. Rice, which a year ago brought as high as \$4.50 for a 100-pound sack, is now selling at \$4.75. Canned milk has dropped 2 cents a can, being quoted here at 15 cents as against 17 cents when everything else was up.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY BUSINESS SENTIMENT

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—The result of the economic questionnaire sent to 8000 business and agricultural interests and newspapers throughout the 27 states composing the Mississippi Valley Territory, by the Mississippi Valley Association shows that the combined sentiment of 300 returned questionnaires is expressive of the opinion that the individual and financial condition of business in the United States is basically sound; that the present depression in business is due to the universal demand of the public for lower living costs; that no additional system of credit is needed; and that the usual law of supply and demand has little bearing on the present situation.

MESSAGE BY GOVERNOR BICKETT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

RALEIGH, North Carolina.—In his final message to the North Carolina Assembly, Gov. Thomas W. Bickett, who retires today, to be succeeded by Cameron Morrison of Charlotte, recommends an increase of the salaries of the state officials from \$3000 to \$5000, and a constitutional amendment providing for the short ballot, the primary selection of candidates for governor, and giving the governor the right to appoint administration heads of departments.

LIQUOR POURED INTO SEWERS

WAUKEGAN, Illinois.—Federal prohibition agents started streams of liquor into a sewer of Waukegan yesterday after a raid in which nearly 150,000 quarts of intoxicants were seized. Much of the liquor was in barrels, which the federal agents rolled to the curbs and emptied.

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PLAN FOR INDUSTRY TO SUPPLY RELIEF

Group of British Employers and Union Leaders Devises Scheme Whereby Each Industry Supports Its Own Unemployed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—A new and practical direction has been given to the idea that industry should maintain its reserve of labor, by a group of powerful employers and several trade union leaders. Working anonymously for the present, they have published a scheme to take the place of the present Unemployment Insurance Act, but to be worked by the same machinery. They propose that an unemployed worker should receive a weekly benefit equal to 50 per cent of his average earnings plus 10 per cent for his wife and 5 per cent for each child, with a weekly maximum of 75 per cent of his wages, or £5, whichever be the greater sum.

It is estimated that this scheme would cost £56,000,000 a year. This fund would be constituted by yearly contributions of £4,000,000 from the State, a levy on workers of 1d. for each 10s. earned, and the contribution by employers of the necessary balance, estimated at 2 per cent on the wages account. The authors of the scheme claim that it would be an incentive to employers to prevent unemployment and that it would act in the direction of equalizing the profits. There is a growing belief that the present crisis will compel the adoption of some kind of maintenance scheme as a future insurance against the social perils of unemployment.

Engineers Vote Ley

Labor, however, is not depending entirely on outside help for the unemployed, as a ballot of the members of the Amalgamated Engineering Union on the subject of a levy of 1s. per member for 13 weeks to provide extra benefit for the unemployed members has shown a considerable majority in favor. The scheme will give 5s. per week extra "to all single members on donation and sick benefit." In addition, 2s. 6d. per week will be paid for each child under 14 years of age up to three children.

Meanwhile trade depression and the unemployment problem continue to be dominating subjects in trade union, manufacturing, and government circles, and while the week's discussions were mainly critical and destructive, further attempts are being made this week to work out constructive plans. Labor, on its industrial and political sides professing to have lost faith in the government's competency and sincerity, is holding conferences with the avowed object of presenting the public with comprehensive proposals for the amelioration of distress and the restoration of trade.

National Conference Called

A meeting of the Labor Party and the Trade Union Congress committee decided this afternoon to call a joint national conference of representatives of all the unions affiliated to both organizations for January 27 in London to discuss the whole question of unemployment.

One of the resolutions passed today unanimously rejected the government's invitation to appoint representatives on the government committee of inquiry, and provided for the appointment of a joint Labor committee to formulate a scheme for relieving those now unemployed, and to frame proposals for dealing with the whole problem of unemployment. The committee's proposals will be submitted to the national conference for endorsement.

Representatives of the government in the joint industrial councils for dockyards, arsenals and other state establishments, are attempting to justify and secure endorsement of a policy of short time working, against which the workers concerned continue to protest vigorously, unless it is accompanied by no reduction in wages. The activity of the extremists in London is not at present causing great anxiety, because those responsible for the disorders are few in number, but it is recognized that if destitution grows worse, extremist influence may increase.

ESCH-CUMMINS ACT REPEAL ADVOCATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin.—A demand for the repeal of the Esch-Cummins railway act and for ownership

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and operation of railroads under the Plumb plan has been made by the Wisconsin joint legislative board of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, which represents a membership of 40,000 voters in Wisconsin.

The resolutions declare that the Esch-Cummins act forces "unjust burdens upon farmers, workers and the public for the benefit of a very small minority of the citizenship of the nation." Government regulation of railroads is asserted to have been proved a failure during the last 30 years. The Plumb measure is indorsed as the most logical and available plan.

Support of United States Senator Robert M. La Follette is pledged because of his fight against the Poincaré anti-strike bill, which is denounced as "the same brand of involuntary servitude that our forefathers fought the Civil War to abolish."

Other resolutions call for govern-

ment ownership of coal mines, sale and distribution of coal; restriction of immigration for two years; repeal of war-time legislation; aggressive action in politics throughout the nation; condemnation of the open-shop policy of the Bethlehem Steel Company and discontinuance of brotherhood magazines and the establishment of brotherhood newspapers.

CRITICAL STATE OF FRENCH MINISTRY

Efforts Made to Delay Debate on Government Policy—Various Views Held by Press as to Effects of Senate Election

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—Both the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate met today. The lobbies are very animated. The question is whether the great debate promised on the general policy of the government shall take place on Thursday, or shall be postponed till after the inter-Allied conference. The Entente Démocratique group which is the chief element of the Bloc National, and makes no secret of its intention of overthrowing George Leygues, the Premier, is disposed to force a discussion at once.

But opinions are divided, and efforts to obtain delay are being made. Government supporters represent how inconvenient would be the situation if action were taken on the eve of the conference. The government crisis may be prolonged, but there exists always a real crisis, and it will need great efforts on the part of the cabinet to escape the doom that has been determined for them. The resignation of Henry Rickard, who was defeated in the senatorial election, further shakes the ministry.

Monday—Further information regarding the results of the Senate elections show that special efforts were made to defeat Emile Combes, who is regarded as the symbol of Anticlericalism, but he was again returned.

Henry de Jouvenel, editor of the "Revue," was successful.

While the "Tribune Républicaine" considers the elections as a triumph for the old Republican parties against the Bloc National of the Chamber, Gustave Hervé in the "Victoire" declares that the Senate will now collaborate with the Chamber of Deputies. The "Figaro" draws the deduction that what the country really wants is a moderate policy.

Both the "Journal" and "Humanité" think that no change of policy will follow the elections, while the "Echo de Paris" with courage affirms that the Radicals and Socialists have been defeated. Thus all parties seem content. The fate of the bill to establish an embassy to the Vatican is exceedingly doubtful.

An immediate matter of interest is whether the government will be changed. The Chambers meet tomorrow and normally only formal business should be done. But hostility to the present cabinet has grown during vacation. When the last session was closed, there was a storm of cries from deputies to Mr. Leygues to resign.

PROBABLE RETURN OF MR. VENISELOS

Opinion Is Widely Held in Athens That the Return of the Former Premier Is Only a Matter of a Few Months

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ATHENS, Greece (Tuesday).—Although the welcome, which King Constantine received and the rejoicings of the first week following his arrival paid eloquent testimony to the people's satisfaction, the Greek temperament is regarded as fickle, and how long this ardor, which was proof for a time against allied threats and discouragement, will last, is open to doubt. There is a general recognition of the brilliant statesmanship of the former Prime Minister, Eleutherios Veniseles, and the opinion is widely held that his return is only a matter of a few months. It would be unwise to predict the method by which this will be brought about, though many suggestions have been put forward. But the expectation of his return is to be found in all but the most fanatical anti-Veniselesist quarters.

In the meantime, every effort of the Greek Government, by whomsoever directed, will be put forward to assure the return of what Mr. Veniseles was able, by his external policy, to gain for Greece. Internal difficulties are believed to be bound to arise owing to the reinstating of large numbers of persons removed from office after King Constantine left, and though the intention is strongly asserted in government circles to avoid all political reprisals, it cannot be doubted that such changes will give rise to much strife and dissension.

King Constantine and his ministers have no easy task before them in maintaining internal peace, and no doubt their announced intention to pursue war in Asia Minor by all means has its internal as well as external significance. So far as the attitude of the foreign powers is concerned, a speech by Mr. Lloyd George in the British Parliament was taken here as the representative of The Christian Science Monitor finds, as showing a tendency on the part of England to accept the situation as it is, and was welcomed with intense feeling. This coming as it did, after the rebuff administered by the return of the deposed King, and the maladroitness conferred on Admiral Kelley, hopes are now entertained that diplomatic relations may soon be established between the allied powers and King Constantine's restored monarchy.

Credit Will Be Available

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The position of the State Department toward the recovery of the Greek throne by King Constantine is that the Greek Government is "going on," but on account of the accession to power of a new sovereign it is necessary to issue fresh letters of credence to the United States Minister at Athens.

These letters will be issued to the American Minister whenever there may be "formal occasion," and such occasion, it was indicated, will arise when the Athens Government intimated that the Greek Government is "going on," but on account of the accession to power of a new sovereign it is necessary to issue fresh letters of credence to the United States Minister at Athens.

It is further learned that Greece will be able to draw upon its \$35,000,000 credit in the United States Treasury, of which \$15,000,000 has already been taken under the Veniseles administration, after the issuance of the new letters of credence to the American Minister at Athens. The Greek Government, however, can use this money only in \$5,000,000 amounts, for the purchase of supplies in the United States for consumption in Greece, and unless there is a modification of the agreement, which is not expected, none of the money may be employed for paying government salaries or maintaining an army in Asia.

LARGE SUM DUE INDIANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIoux Falls, South Dakota.—Several thousand Sioux Indians of South Dakota will receive soon from the gov-

ernment a considerable amount in the form of interest due them on sums which the Indians have in the United States Treasury, derived from the sale of their surplus lands, which were opened to white settlement. In addition to \$1,000,000, which will be paid the Sioux Indians residing on the Rosebud reservation, in the extreme southern part of the State, near the Nebraska boundary, the Sisseton Sioux Indians, living in the north-eastern section of the State, will receive about \$200,000 interest from the government.

MR. DANIELS AGAIN STATES POSITION

"Greatest Navy" or General Agreement to End Competition Seen as Alternatives

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—An international agreement "with all, or practically all, the nations, which will guarantee an end of competition in navy building," was presented as the only alternative to the building by the United States of a navy powerful enough "to command the respect and fear of the world," by Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, in testimony before the House Naval Affairs Committee yesterday.

Appearing before the committee in connection with its consideration of the subject of disarmament, he dismissed as unworthy of discussion a third proposal for an American navy less than equal to the most powerful sea power in the world "because it is a waste of money to spend money on an agency of war which would be helpless if needed."

He outlined the advice which he would give to President-elect Harding should he be asked for counsel on naval matters. This advice took the form of a proposal that Mr. Harding immediately upon his inauguration invite the nations of the world to meet with the representatives of the United States in a disarmament conference. Authority for such action was given by the Naval Appropriation Act of 1916, the Secretary said, adding that if President Wilson "should call such a conference it would be impossible for him to make recommendations before his term of office expires."

Characterizing the naval holiday between the United States, Great Britain and Japan, provided in the pending resolution introduced by W. E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, as a "half way measure," Mr. Daniels reiterated his opposition to such a country's entering into such an agreement.

HARDING MESSAGE TO PEOPLE OF SOUTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia.—Warren G. Harding, President-elect of the United States, will be present at the Southern Fair Grounds, to be held in this city on January 27-29, according to a telegram received by Gov. Hugh M. Dorsey of Georgia. Mr. Harding was urged to attend, in a telegram signed by all of the governors and governors-elect of the southern states. In his reply he says:

"No one has ever come to the presidency with more sincere desire than that which I hold for winning the concord of all the southern citizenship of America and having the people of the south understand how our American interests are in common, and that only in complete concord can we hope to go on to the destined American fulfillment. Notwithstanding my inability to come at this time, I do very much hope that there will come occasions during my administration when I may come to the south and have your people know me as I wish to know them."



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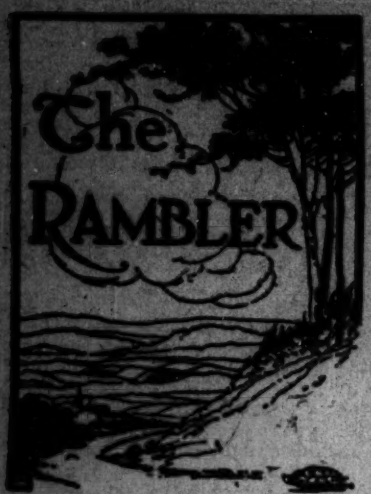
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Simplicity and Simple Things

SOME years ago the Pastor Wagner wrote a little book that became exceedingly well known and dealt with the simple life. Since Mr. Wagner's book was published, the title has become almost part of our colloquial speech, with the result as usual that it has in many cases become a mere jesting phrase. Be that as it may, the simple life is not exactly the same thing as simplicity and it is of the latter that we have to speak today.

Simplicity is very commonly taken to mean an absence of intellectual complication and cleverness, until I fancy that some of us would rather resent being credited with simplicity. Yet to be simple, to think simply, can exhibit wondrous beauties, such as *several* complication can never offer us. Simplicity really means the absence of the unnecessary, superfluous or misplaced, and it as a matter of fact, implies a great deal of beauty. I can explain myself better if I use an illustration, that of Greek art: if you look at the sculpture and the architecture, you cannot but be struck with the fact that the Greek never used two lines where one would suffice; in other words, the Greeks, so far from painting the lily, saw that simplicity was beauty and having seen that much, stuck to their conceptions. To suppose, on the other hand, that an absence of beauty of line or embellishment is bound to be simplicity and therefore commendable, would be quite as great a mistake as that committed by those that tolerate or encourage all sorts of vagaries because of "art for art's sake."

Simplicity has been called the highest form of subtlety, but I am quite sure that I am not nearly clever enough to defend this proposition. Somehow or other, there is a something about subtlety that makes me backward in claiming its companionship and its complicated mistakes. There is nothing subtle about kindness and sunlight and wholesomeness, but there is a great deal that is simple. I think that young men are apt to attribute mysterious virtues to subtlety, just as at an earlier age they were impressed with the ability of the gentleman that took oranges out of a top hat and produced a reluctant, but philosophic, rabbit from the billowy folds of a bandanna handkerchief. He himself would have told his young admirers that the work was simple enough, but that you must keep at it, and as for subtlety, well, he didn't know what that meant. It was a piece of serious advice intended to be taken when men were told that not Solomon in all his glory could compare to the lily of the field for sheer beauty. The lily was simple and Solomon was not, though he was subtle enough in all conscience and overlaid with all sorts of trappings and ornaments and inconveniences such as men fasten round the necks and shoulders of their so-called great ones: Abraham Cowley has two lines that describe it much better than my pedestrian prose, and here they are:

The specious inconveniences, that wait
Upon a life of business and of state.

These inconveniences are specious, and that is the only word for them. The most wondrous, or very many of them, the most wondrous achievements are simple when once they are examined, and the genius is very often, if not indeed always, found to be the one who has dared to disregard the "specious inconveniences" and impeding mental processes of subtlety. The genius takes pains, yes, but there is no royal road to anything, but the rule or the idea that he cherishes the thing that is the essence of his achievement, is simple. I cannot say that I think that men can lose anything by being simple, because when we look at the stars or the midday heavens, when we see goodness and purity and loving-kindness, we see nothing subtle about them, and in our hearts we reverence them, and we are cleft to them.

Every one knows, for it is not politics but a general fact, how that when the great war was ended and the peace envoys were to gather at Versailles men said, "And now for a new and better diplomacy, a simpler, better one." They had had enough subtlety, they had seen it at work leading into one abyss after another and now they demanded something more simple and what was the essential point, more effective, for all men know that simplicity is very effective. Read Carlyle and ponder the diplomacy of the Seven Years War; read the diplomatic history that sketches between that period and the present, and if you do not obtain a pretty low opinion of subtlety, you are its sturdy champion. Now, whether the old diplomacy is to flourish anew and to prevail, one cannot say, but I think that many men in their secret hearts feel that simplicity and simplicity alone is what can open the doors.

Simplicity in words means bareness and meagerness of thought, but on the contrary means that thought is

not overloaded with all sorts of non-essential twists and turnings and wrong conclusions. It may be that its cause has sometimes been hurt by the world's misunderstanding of some of the figures that have represented simplicity, as witness the Reverend Primrose, yet that good man is a hero of forgiveness and trustfulness and has a triumph more noble than any that potentes and generals can ever win. The fact is, that the world, or a certain portion of it, does not understand simplicity of this kind and what the world does not understand, it of course ridicules or condemns or flouts. The same curious element of misunderstanding was shown in the attitude of many of his friends toward Goldsmith, who had simplicity and genius and not subtlety enough to furnish forth an attorney's clerk in Staple Inn. So I think that all things considered, Goldsmith need not be pitted nor half praised.

Whether Samuel Johnson was subtle or not, I cannot say, though his taste in victuals was of an extremely simple character. He could also talk with great simplicity and his nobler sayings were uttered when he spoke on great subjects and their relations. As a Briton of a pronounced and very robust type, he would probably have objected to being called subtle and would have said something very wise and simple on the subject, for Boswell to take down in his assiduous notebook. But the "immortal lexicographer," as Miss Pinkerton referred to him, was not near so simple as Goldsmith, who, it may be observed, had a much greater and more sensitive perception of the beautiful than had the author of *Rasselas*. I think that this is worth noting, for here again we are brought back to the fact that true simplicity and real beauty both will have naught to do with what overloads and is not essential, yet had Goldsmith undertaken to define what was beautiful in the tremendous Doctor's presence, he probably would have made sad work with listening to the sage and then going home and writing a page or two of more sweetness and beauty than that sage ever dreamed of. That, in fact, was the innocent revenge that he took on those that had mapped and plotted the universe and the rules of composition. I suppose there have to be these rules, but they shrivel up and shrink aside before genius!

We both agree, reader, that an affected simplicity is the most unpleasant, because it is not simplicity at all, but a make-believe. The nymphs and swains and shepherds and shepherdesses and the lambs and other stage properties of the eighteenth century, looked very well in a colored print but they make the heart ache, or might, if they were not a million years back of us and had contented himself with listening to the sage and then going home and writing a page or two of more sweetness and beauty than that sage ever dreamed of. That, in fact, was the innocent revenge that he took on those that had mapped and plotted the universe and the rules of composition. I suppose there have to be these rules, but they shrivel up and shrink aside before genius!

THREE BOYS AND A LAMPLIGHTER

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

A dull November afternoon, the gray of a London street, a turn of the street, and then—color! There were three of them and they were dressed in winter coats of bright grass green. The two bigger ones wore no hats, and their bronze-gold heads seemed to glow out of the gray. The smallest one wore a sou'wester which shaded the glory of his hair, but could not dim the brightness of his attractive, eager face.

And all three wore socks; but such socks! At sight of them the stranger stopped short. The color scheme was certainly original! The socks of the biggest one were vivid orange with bands of crimson near the top; the middle-sized one wore a pair of bright magenta decorated with violet bands, while he of the sou'wester had on a pair of grass-green to match his coat, relieved with "turnovers" of white. Moreover he was dragging after him on a bright crimson leash a gray-stuffed beast on yellow wheels. The beast might have been a donkey or it might have been a horse; it was difficult to tell, for it was mostly upside down owing to the speed with which its master traveled. But it certainly belonged to the color scheme. There were a nurse and pram besides; but they hardly seemed to count, being of sober brown—also the three were frankly deserting them for the delights of following at the heels of the lamplighter man who was going his afternoon rounds.

The lamplighter man was tall and thin, a Pied Piper figure, and he carried high over his shoulder his magic stick, and every time he stopped to use the magic stick the three stopped, too, and three eager faces were tilted up to see "how it was done."

On and on the long street. A scamp with colors flashing and the gray beast bumping after. A pause and the tip-toeing near and the up-turned faces—the twinkle of the little light and then—the scamp again.

The stranger followed after until alas! at the turn of ways the parting came, and the grass-green and the bronze-gold, the orange, magenta, crimson and white, and the shadowy speck of gray passed out of sight—still in the wake of the lamplighter man.

But somehow, the dullness of the afternoon had passed, too, and the stranger walked on with a swing—a smile on his face and a glow at heart!

Walter Scott's Kenilworth

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Just about this time 100 years ago, a new book, a wonderful new book by the author of "Waverley," was beginning to be the talk of London. It was called "Kenilworth." "About Christmas," writes Lockhart in his life, appeared "Kenilworth" in 4 vols. post 8vo, like "Ivanhoe," which form was adhered to with all the subsequent novels of the series. "Kenilworth" was one of the most successful of them all at the time of publication; and it continues, and I doubt not, will ever continue to be placed in the very highest rank of prose fiction.

So, in the early days of 1821, all



Kenilworth Castle

Literary London would be talking about "Kenilworth." Coaches from the north would be bringing in copies. Larger consignments would be coming by boat, whilst packages containing the three precious volumes, subscribed for in advance, would be finding their way to manor houses and country seats all over England. Many people, then famous or later to become famous, would be buying copies. Washington Irving, who was then in England, certainly; Lamb, no doubt, carrying it back joyfully to read to Mary in their lodging in great Russell Street; Wordsworth, too, and Coleridge and a dozen or so others. They would be enjoying their first "dive" into the story of Amy Robsart and the Earl of Leicester and Queen Elizabeth, would be meeting Trollope, the gloomy keeper of Cumnor Hall, Janet his daughter, the Countess Amy herself, and the goodly Earl, and would be following Tressilian on his famous ride across four counties from Oxfordshire to Devon.

So they passed from chapter to chapter through the story, talking about it as they met at the coffee house, as they took a walk down Fleet Street, or strolled about the Temple Gardens.

Now "Kenilworth" had not come by its name without a struggle. It might, indeed, just as well have become famous by at least one other name, for Scott himself desired to call it "Cumnor Hall," after Melk's ballad, which was the inspiration of his story. Constable, however, was anxious that it should be called "Kenilworth," and so, in deference to his wishes, "Kenilworth" it was. The subject was one upon which Constable, apparently, was something more than sensitive. John Ballantyne did not like his choice of a title at all, and told Constable so, quite plainly, insisting that the result would be "something worthy of a kennel." Constable was furious. Says his partner, Mr. Cadell, as recorded by Mr. Lockhart, "His vanity boiled over so much at this time, on having his suggestion gone into, that, when in his high moods, he used to stalk up and down his room, and exclaim, 'I am all but the author of the Waverley Novels!'" Indeed, if Constable had had his way, Scott would not have dealt with the story of Amy Robsart at all, but with the story of the Armada, and the "Armada" was the title which he first



Queen Elizabeth

of all proposed for the new book which he urged should deal with Queen Elizabeth, "as a companion to the Mary Stuart of 'The Abbot.'" Scott, however, had long been attracted by the story of "Cumnor Hall." As he himself writes, in a preface to "Kenilworth," dated Abbotsford, 1831, Melk's ballad had as a boy interested him very much.

The dew of summer night did fall:
The moon, sweet regent of the sky,
Silver'd the walls of Cumnor Hall.

And many an oak that grew thereby,
Such is the first stanza, and of it Scott says, "The first stanza, especially had a peculiar species of enchantment for the youthful ear of the author, the force of which is not even now entirely spent."

If Scott, however, was indebted to Melk for the inspiration, as he was to Ashmole's "Antiquities of Berkshire" for the bare outline of his story, there his indebtedness to previous writers ends. His treatment of the raw material was truly Shakespearean in the utter metamorphosis it effected.

Scott indeed is essentially a story teller, and like all great story-tellers, he uses the conversation of his characters very largely to unfold his tale. Comparatively speaking, he spends little time in pure description. When he does describe a scene, it is only to fill out a picture of which some character has traced the outline or vice versa. The story is ever the thing. In "Kenilworth," it takes some time, perhaps longer than usual, to set the stage, but, once it is set, the tale unfolds with all that delightful ease so characteristic of Scott's writings.

Perhaps the most remarkable achievement of "Kenilworth," apart from the way it has ever held the interest of millions of readers, is the completeness with which it has molded the world's concept of Elizabeth. No matter how much more learned authorities may differ from

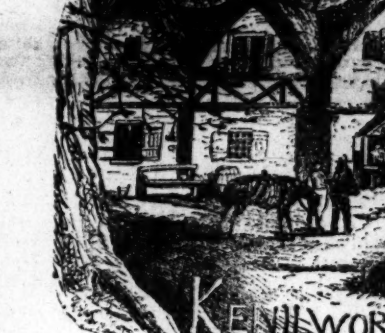


him, the world has been largely content to take its concept of Elizabeth from Scott.

"You have this day spoiled a gay mantle on our behalf, young man. We thank you for your service, though the manner of offering it was unusual, and something bold."

"In a sovereign's need," answered the youth, "it is each liege-man's duty to be bold."

"God's pity! that was well said, my lord," said the Queen, turning to a grave person who sat by her and answered with a grave inclination of the head, and something of a mumbled assent, "Well, young man, your gallantry shall not go unrewarded. Go to the wardrobe-keeper, and he shall have orders to supply the suit which you have cast away in our service. Thou shalt have a suit, and



Kenilworth. 1821

that of the newest cut. I promise thee on the word of a prince."

"May it please your grace," said Walter, hesitating, "it is not for so humble a servant of your Majesty to measure out your bounties; but if it became me to choose."

Here the Queen interrupts him with the reproach that she supposes he would prefer gold, adding a lecture on the spendthrift ways of the youth of the day, ways which she insists vehemently "shall be abridged." Walter Raleigh, for it is he, of course, waits patiently until the Queen has done, and then modestly assures her that gold is still less in his wish than

raiment.

"How, boy?" said the Queen, "neither gold nor garment? What is it thou wouldst have of me, then?"

"Only permission, madam—if it is not asking too high an honour—permission to wear the cloak which did you this trifling service."

"Permission to wear thine own cloak, thou silly boy!" said the Queen.

"It is no longer mine," said Walter; "when your Majesty's foot touched it, it became a fit mantle for a prince, but far too rich a one for its former owner."

The Queen again blushed, and endeavored to cover, by laughing, a slight degree of not unpleasing surprise and confusion.

"Heard you ever the like, my lords? The youth's head is turned with reading romances. I must know something of him that I may send him safe to his friends. What art thou?"

So it goes on, a wonderful sword play of words, and, gradually, not through description, but through the true story-teller's medium of conversation, the picture of Elizabeth, her court and her times is unfolded. Whenever Elizabeth is on the stage, whether it be in the royal barge off Greenwich, bantering words with young Walter Raleigh, or in the great hall of Sayes Court at Deptford, chiding "My Lord of Sussex," or in the grove in the beautiful grounds of Kenilworth Castle, seeking to wring the truth from the unfortunate Amy Robsart, "Kenilworth" is certainly one of the most absorbing of historical novels.

Note—Illustrations from the edition published in Edinburgh, Scotland, by Adam and Charles Black in 1836.

THE MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS

BY SIR HENRY LUCY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Certain proceedings now approaching completion in connection with the Portman estate vividly illustrate a startling condition of affairs. Succeding to the peerage until recently held by his father, Lord Portman found himself presented with a huge bill for estate duties, with demand for immediate payment. There being no ready money at hand, the only thing to be done was to sell off portions of the estate. This was done, and a sum of about £200,000 was transferred to the exchequer. The property consisted chiefly of farms, in most cases the tenants being the purchasers. Exclusively from that point of view, the transaction is financially sound and commendable. Few things are more conducive to the establishment of national prosperity than the division of land in comparatively small plots among a community that will personally till it. For big landowners, object of dislike and denunciation among a large section of the population, the situation suggests a dissolving view of their heritage. When the next Lord Portman succeeds to the peerage the tax collector will swoop down again with renewed demand for estate duties, probably necessitating fresh sales of land. As in the case of the 10 little niggers who gradually disappeared, it is a mathematical certainty that, finally, of land composing a large estate, there will be none.

After many years from the date of publication I have been reading "Dodo" again. Meanwhile much has happened, including the meteoric appearance of Mrs. Asquith's autobiography. It adds fresh interest, and some marvel to Mr. Benson's masterpiece. I do not know what measure of intimacy he may have had with Margot Tennant. In penning his romance he displayed a singular insight into a personality which, self-revealed, has of late attracted the attention of English-speaking people in both hemispheres.

Reading "Dodo," one familiar with the autobiography finds himself thinking he is continuing a chapter in the latter and larger book. Not only does "Dodo" act in the impulsive, contradictory manner in which Mrs. Asquith frankly describes herself, her bursts of conversation are in style and matter

those who were fortunate enough to have kept the boats in commission had some of the finest sailing of the year in late November. Certainly during these short winter days the mornings and evenings are chilly, and in English latitudes evening begins about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. But at midday in the sun one might almost fancy oneself coasting along the far-away Mediterranean, instead of the Solent, between the woods and marshes of Hampshire and the sandy cliffs of the Isle of Wight. The low winter sun sparkles on the foam tossed up by the plunging bows quite differently from summer sunshine, and the invigorating air makes the exercise of handling the boat an added pleasure.

Away to the west is the low promontory of Hurst Point, with the lighthouse on the end of it, marking the way into the strait; and beyond, off the extreme western point of the island, are the chalk rocks known as the "Needles."

Past the Needles a great black Transatlantic liner cautiously feels her way into the Solent, and makes up toward Southampton, picking up a pilot off Yarmouth. The fleet—smallish black craft of the type known as "Itchen ferry"—pass down on the ebb bound for the open sea. In the Solent the ebb runs with great force, and it is best not to be caught on it, especially if the wind should fall light. The yacht will quickly be carried down past the black and white Lynton spit buoy, past the entrance to Lynton River, past Yarmouth and the island, away toward Hurst and the Needles.

This is a fate not to be envied in winter, for there are no means of getting back till next flood, and a long vigil must be kept on the open sea. The wise winter sailor comes out of Yarmouth or Lynton on the flood, and edges up Channel, toward Beaulieu (where the wild swans nest) or under the shelter of the island toward Cowes. Then, as the sun begins to sink, he drops back on the first of the ebb and reaches his haven before the chill of evening has settled down.

startlingly identical with the audacious harem-scarem remarks that blaze over the pages of the autobiography. Reading "Dodo" when first published, people, while admitting the cleverness of the conception, agreed on the impossibility of the reality of such a woman. They know now that Mr. Benson was as seer as well as a novelist, and vividly depicted a living woman. I fancy if the book were republished it would

have a wider sale today than it had even on its first appearance.

Probably few members of the House of Lords are aware that their Chamber shelters a notable portrait of a famous woman. The former Lord Dufferin once pointed it out to me. It is a fresco known as the "Figure of Justice." What is not recognized is that the face is a portrait of Mrs. Caroline Norton taken from life. Lord Dufferin owned, and greatly prized, the original portrait in oils from which the sculptor worked. It is doubtless today in possession of the family. The dresses in the fresco and in the picture are, he said, identical. In the latter Mrs. Norton's hand rests on a harp; in the sculpture, as more appropriate to the "Figure of Justice," she holds a balance.

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TIWAN STREET

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

There is an adage in Hong Kong that should something from your household goods.

Look next week in Robbers' Row. Things from all over South China acquired without money and without price turn up unexpectedly in Pirates' Street—or Tiwan, as the place is also known.

If you have dealt at any of the packing-box stores that line the Seine parapet near Notre Dame, where one can secure anything from a button to a set of Voltaire, you may believe you have seen thrift carried to the nth degree. But it is not until, among the superthrift Chinese, you visit Tiwan Street that you grasp, as it were, a fourth dimension to economy.

I have bargained solemnly for an inch of lead pencil, a corroded garter-clasp, a half dozen bent and rusty shingle nails, a corkless ounce bottle, just for the exhilaration of the chase, the bargain hunt de luxe. A commodity in Cathay, of course, has no price other than what the owner can get for it. Purchasing in the Western world is a one-sided process; you inquire the price, and take it or leave it. But in an oriental sale involves two parties. Perhaps it is better so—at any rate it is sounder scientific economics, for that study lays down the theory that a commodity's value is determined by the buyer's desire.

Such is it in China—such particularly is it in Pirates' Row. It is said that all the pilfered articles in the Colony are destined sooner or later to appear in a booth on that narrow street. A household's junk is sold in exceeding piecemeal through this exchange; old books, cracked dishes, decrepit lamps, creaking furniture, unaccountably broken-in, and so on, all have paid some price of admission. The pawn-shop function is carried on thrifingly elsewhere—but not here. One finds a range of watches running from a flawless gem of a timepiece down to handless, tickless, hopeless metal. There are bits of jade of all waters; tools from blacksmith, carpenter, farmer and burglar; octogenarian shoes and shoes insufficiently broken-in; postage stamps of silk slippers, a set of forged "rare" stamps, a couple of pottery mandarin lions, and a teak cabinet, and felt the richer for it. A friend missed a watch especially treasured. Six months after, upon my urging, he accompanied me to the bourse of lost articles. There was found the keepsake, still keeping its wonted accurate time. The hotel manager where I usually stop in Hong Kong made periodic journeys to Robbers' Row to replenish her linen and cutlery stocks, and not a few of her purchases bore her hostelry's monogram.

But withal, its supply and demand come almost exclusively from the coolie and the tourist, for the Chinese of the more fortunate classes are, as all travelers will readily agree, the most honest and clean-living people on earth.

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\$110 grade reduced to \$87	\$70 grade reduced to \$55
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LANDSCAPE MEN IN BATTLE FOR PARKS

Opposition to Selfish Encroachments—Subject on Program of Annual Meeting—Resolution Opposes Yellowstone Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The subject "Park Encroachments," with particular reference to the threatened encroachment on Yellowstone National Park for irrigation purposes, will be discussed by members and guests of the American Society of Landscape Architects at its annual meeting and dinner on January 17 and 18. Stephen T. Mather, director of the National Park Service, Washington, and William C. Gregg, explorer and author, will be the principal speakers at the guest table.

The society, of which Frederick Law Olmsted of Brookline, Massachusetts, was president, stands firmly opposed to the bill known as H. R. 12466. In resolutions previously passed the society describes this bill as proposing "without previous investigation and report to Congress of the probable effect upon the park to grant certain irrigation easements in Yellowstone National Park (for the benefit of certain interests in Idaho), subject to the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior."

The resolution declares that under existing law Congress has set apart the Yellowstone National Park for park purposes and has hitherto withheld from the administrative officers of the government authority to grant rights such as these for purposes alien to those for which the park was set apart.

Precedent Apprehended

"The passage of this bill," the society further declares, "as has been stated by one of its advocates, the Reclamation Commission of Idaho, will establish a precedent 'which later should result' in further and much more extensive grants of irrigation easements in the park, including the use of the Yellowstone Lake as a reservoir."

"A nibbling policy" of gradual diversion of park areas to non-park purposes is the most insidious and fatal danger to which parks can be exposed," the resolution states, adding that "it is a thoroughly unsound policy for Congress to delegate to administrative officers its own legislative duty of upholding or modifying the general principle that the national parks are to be used only in such ways as will maintain and increase their usefulness for the purposes for which they were set apart."

Congress should obtain and consider a comprehensive and thorough report upon the whole question of the relation of the Yellowstone Park watersheds to all possible irrigation projects which they can be made economically to serve, the society asserts. The bill in question should not be passed before thorough consideration of the ultimate effect on the park of any or all of the developments necessary to make the park watersheds serve these prospective irrigation interests, and of all alternative methods of caring for the irrigation interests, in so far as irrigation works within the park are likely to conflict with its maximum value for park purposes.

Broad Powers Asked

In order more freely to oppose proposed encroachments upon the national parks, the committee on national parks of the society has asked its board of trustees to authorize it broadly to represent the society in advocating or opposing, in consonance with the adopted policy of the society concerning national parks, the important measures affecting the parks which have been or probably will be introduced in Congress this session.

The committee also has asked that the scope of its activities be enlarged to include national forests in addition to national parks in its efforts of protection. Definite action by the society as a whole will be taken at the forthcoming meeting on these matters, A. F. Brinkerhoff, secretary of the society, said. Mr. Brinkerhoff told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the policy was not inflexible with regard to national parks; that there was recognition of possible conditions which would make the utilization of government-owned water power an economic necessity. However, the society stood unequivocally opposed to the utilization of national park water power by private interests, which were primarily after cheap water power and selfish advantage at the expense of the scenic treasures of the country. The case in point, Mr. Brinkerhoff said, was without merit on the side of the irrigationists, who wish to utilize a beautiful section of Yellowstone National Park for purposes which could be had by the utilization of water power outside the park.

APPEAL BRIEF FILED IN SYNDICALISM CASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—Miss C. Anita Whitney, who was convicted under the "criminal syndicalism" law of California has filed her brief on appeal in the District Court of Appeals. The attack on the conviction is directed to the constitutionality of the act and also to the sufficiency of the complaint, which is held by Miss Whitney's counsel to fail in compliance with essential federal rights.

The conviction of James P. Malley, who was found guilty and sentenced under the law in question, has already been sustained by the Court of Appeals.

The conviction of Miss Whitney for

violation of the syndicalist law because of her membership in the Communist Labor Party has attracted wide attention. She is a suffrage leader and a prominent charity worker.

The question as to whether mere membership in the Communist Labor Party is sufficient to lay a person open to a sentence of imprisonment from one to 14 years is before the court. Miss Whitney is out on bail of \$10,000 pending the hearing of the appeal.

CATTLE PROFITS AGITATE JAMAICA

Large Increase in Gains of the Pen-Keepers Shown by Food Controller's Investigations—Need Seen of Specialization

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Jamaica.—In this island, from early days of European occupation, the rearing of cattle, known locally as "pen-keeping," has been an important industry. Cattle were not known here in 1474, when Columbus discovered the island. They were introduced by the Spaniards, however, and when the British took the island in 1655 wild cattle abounded. It was not long before these were practically exterminated, but the British settlers made the rearing of domestic stock one of their occupations.

Quite recently public attention and the investigation of experts have been focused on pen-keeping here, owing to the shortage of food, especially the shortage of meat stuffs, and to the acrid controversy as to the amount of profits which pen-keepers were making, a subject closely connected with the price at which beef was being sold locally. That price, which was from 9 cents to 12 cents a pound before the war, with higher prices for choice cuts, rose to 15 cents, and then to 18, under the food controller's order, but the pen-keepers represented that this, with the accompanying price fixed for the live stock, did not give them a sufficient margin of profit.

In the investigations made by the controller, which finally led him to allow a maximum of 30 cents per pound to be charged for certain cuts, data were obtained from the report of an accountant, who examined the books of certain pens, and reported on them. This report shows a profit on the total capital investment in 1914 and 1915 of only 1.54 and 1.62 per cent. In 1916 the profit was 3.11. In 1917 it was 5.33. The selling price in the latter year was \$24 per head for steers, and \$210 for fattening cows and heifers. There was an increase of actual expenditure in 1919 of 32 per cent over expenditure in 1914, and this was in a year when rigid economy was being practiced, and when also the pens could not obtain a sufficient supply of labor owing to the bidding against them of the sugar factories in Cuba, and of certain industries in this island. In St. Ann, one of the chief grazing parishes, the sale of cattle in 1919 was made at an average of £12, whereas in 1914 the average was £8 11s. 6d.

Speaking of the cattle industry generally, one thing which is considered to have been mainly instrumental in retarding its successful development is the absence of specialization so as to secure, in one direction, cattle particularly fitted to yield beef in another milk producers, and in a third the draft cattle needed by the sugar estates. It is within comparatively recent times that work has been done in any serious way to secure this specialization.

AMBASSADOR TO SPEAK

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Sir Auckland Geddes, the British Ambassador, has accepted an invitation to make an address at the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of Florida MacDonald College, near Fayetteville, North Carolina, next Friday. The college was named in honor of the Scottish heroine who aided Prince Charles Edward in 1746, for which she was imprisoned in the Tower of London. She later was pardoned and came to America, settling at Fayetteville in 1774.

EXPOSITION POSTPONED

NEW YORK, New York.—The exposition of American manufacturers' products scheduled to be held in Buenos Aires in March has been indefinitely postponed, upon recommendations of the United States Chamber of Commerce in that city and branches of American banks there, the present condition of American business and exchange rendering the success of the proposed exposition extremely doubtful. It was explained in the announcement.

BILLS MADE OUT ON SUNDAY

NEW YORK, New York.—An attempt to punish a man for making out bills on Sunday, failed here yesterday, when H. B. Divorsky, a manufacturer, was discharged in Jefferson Market Court. "There is no such thing as a 'Sunday blue law,' and a man has a right to work in his office on Sunday as long as he is not engaged in the sale of merchandise," ruled Magistrate Sweetser.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

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Sat. Eve., Jan. 16th, at 8 o'clock

HAROLD BAUER PIANIST

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Tickets 2.00, 1.50, 1.00, plus tax. Now on sale at the Box Office, Management A. H. Hensley, 100 Boylston St.

NO DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE OFFER

United States Has Not Been Approached, Says Secretary Davis, Who Thinks America Should Not Make Advances

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—This country has not been invited to participate in a conference to consider disarmament, Norman H. Davis, acting Secretary of State, informed the House Naval Affairs Committee, which summoned him to give such information on the subject of disarmament as was in the possession of the State Department. Mr. Davis made it plain to the committee that in his opinion this government should not take the initiative in the matter, since it was not a member of the League of Nations, nor did he think that he could with propriety sound foreign nations to test their sentiment and intentions on the subject. He did say, however, in answer to questions, that he had no reason to doubt the sincerity of other nations on the subject.

The so-called Hensley amendment, authorizing disarmament, to the bill enabling the 1916 construction program was under discussion. Mr. Davis told the committee that in his opinion President Wilson should not call an international conference on disarmament as provided in the amendment, and he permitted the inference to be drawn that the matter should be left for the incoming Administration.

No Official Knowledge

"We have not been approached by any nation asking the President to call such a conference," he said. "No official knowledge of such a desire has come to our attention. All I have read has appeared in the public press." He further explained to the chairman of the committee that he was not in a position to initiate such a conference or to take up the matter with the President.

"I presume the President has taken the steps he feels that he ought to take," Mr. Davis told the committee. "I think we are all in accord in the desire for reduction of armaments, and the chief question is, the means for doing so."

Thomas S. Butler (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania, chairman of the committee, asked who could testify as to the sincerity of the movement for disarmament and the sincerity of the nations in the event that the proposed conference was called. Mr. Davis replied that without the assumption that the nations were acting in good faith, a conference might as well not be called. As evidence of a sincere desire to bring about a movement for disarmament he cited the provisions of the League of Nations agreed to by the other leading powers for the calling of a conference on disarmament, and he spoke of the President's action upon the request that the United States send a de facto representative to the proposed meeting.

Way to Obtain Information

"Have you any knowledge to justify the belief that the nations are willing to join with us at an early date to consider disarmament?" Mr. Butler asked.

"I have no official knowledge of such a desire; all I have is what I have read in the press."

"Do you know how we can obtain any definite information?" "I think the only way would be to communicate with the various nations."

"It would not be in the province of this committee to make such a request," replied Mr. Butler, "but might we not ask you to make such an inquiry and let us know what is the report?" "I would not feel justified in doing so without instructions from the President," said Mr. Davis.

"Would you consider having a conversation with the President as to whether it was in accordance with his wishes?" pressed the chairman.

"That is not an easy question," Mr. Davis returned. "I presume that the President has taken the steps that he feels should be taken, and if he wanted me to do so he would have instructed me. I presume that the President, in working for the League of Nations, felt he was carrying out the recommendations made in the Hensley amendment."

The Prospect for Disarmament

"What hope is there in the near future for disarmament?" Mr. Butler inquired. "It seems to be in the mouth of every one that the chance is here now, with the war just over and the nations of the world in despair."

"I think we are all in accord with the desire of arriving at a discontinuance of armaments, and the only difficulty is in arriving at the means to

that end. If it is a real sincere desire on the part of the nations it would not be long and I cannot believe that it is not sincere because in adherence to the Covenant of the League of Nations they have very definitely desired to arrive at a purpose and appointed a committee of disarmament. The League of Nations sent a message to us stating that they had appointed this committee and asking us to send a representative. We replied that as long as we were out of the League of Nations, the President did not feel justified in sending a representative."

"Is there any short cut we can make that would be arrived at in a short time as to how much armament the nations should have?" Mr. Butler asked.

"Moral Force Keeps Agreements" "I am very much in favor of arriving at some plan for disarmament," Mr. Davis reiterated, "but I have no recommendation to make as to the best steps to be taken. I cannot question the sincerity of any important powers that make statements of their point of view as to what their disarmament might be in reaching a common purpose."

"Would you judge them by their past performances?" inquired the chairman.

"We can make progress all the time and after all it is the moral force that keeps an agreement," said Mr. Davis.

"What view would be taken by the other nations if Congress should not provide for these 10 ships?" asked Fred A. Britten (R.), Representative from Illinois, a member of the committee.

"I feel reluctant to express an opinion," the acting Secretary of State pleaded.

"What is the attitude of the State Department in regard to the size of the navy?" another member asked.

"I feel that the Navy Department is best advised on that," Mr. Davis answered.

Attitude of England

"Under present conditions," queried G. C. Hicks (R.), Representative from New York, "do you think Great Britain will want to continue to be mistress of the seas, with her great commercial rival gone?"

"I think England alone can answer that," was the opinion of the acting Secretary.

"Do you think it would be proper just as the present Administration is going out to promote such an agreement with a view to disarmament?" "If it would embarrass the incoming administration it would be inadvisable. I cannot speak for the President, but I am satisfied that he will not do it."

"Is there friendship between the League of Nations and this country on this subject?"

"Yes."

"It would be very delicate to inquire of the various ambassadors as to their views on this question," said Mr. Britten.

"I think so," agreed Mr. Davis. "They could not do it as they would have to take it up with their governments and the governments would say that it is a matter for them to take up at home."

EARLY DECISION ON YALE PRESIDENCY

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut.—While the Yale Corporation will not meet again until February 12, it is expected by resident Yale alumni that the committee to nominate a successor to President Arthur T. Hadley will reach a decision within a few days. Of more than 150 names submitted to the committee there remain less than a dozen for final consideration.

The names now before the committee are understood to include Dr. James Angell, head of the Carnegie Foundation, Dean Hawker of Columbia University, the Rev. Dr. Henry B. Coffin of New York, Dr. Fred Murphy of the corporation, the Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes, secretary of the university, and Dr. Livingston Farrand of Princeton University.

DRY ENFORCEMENT URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

HARTFORD, Connecticut.—Adoption of state laws to carry out enforcement of the Volstead act was urged by Frank E. Blakeman, state attorney of the Connecticut Grange, in his address at the opening session of the annual meeting yesterday. He condemned daylight-saving plans which, he said, added materially to the cost of producing agricultural products.

CHANCE FOR POSTAL MEN TO ADVANCE

Efficiency in Government Mail System Said to Depend on a Policy Which Opens Opportunities to All the Employees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—That the efficiency of the Post Office Department may be increased by a system offering opportunities to worthy employees, is the opinion of impartial observers of the service. To a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Thomas G. Patton, postmaster of this city, said that such a policy of advancement was recognized as an essential, if not the chief essential of efficient postal service.

"The outstanding example of the working out of this policy," he said, "is the case of John C. Koons, first assistant postmaster-general, who, 20 years ago, was a railway mail clerk."

A similar opportunity is afforded to every employee. Examinations are held frequently; supervisors and superintendents keep a watchful eye on the men for evidences of exceptional ability, and in no private organization is there a more comprehensive and exhaustive personal record system maintained.

Well-Developed Force

"The New York post office organization, with its 13,000 regular and 6000 temporary employees, is a highly developed machine, built upon policies of proved efficiency and fairness to the men. It is beyond the reach of political maneuvering, even if this should be attempted, as it is not. The demands of the public for high standards of service, and the checking up of the service by committees of business men, such as the committee on postal services of the Merchants Association, have squeezed out what political inroads there may have been heretofore in the postal service."

"When it is considered that, for example, 4,000,000 parcel post packages were handled in New York City last Christmas Day; that 1,500,000 letters daily enter and are delivered from one sub-station in the downtown section, the Hudson Terminal Station, between the hours of 4 p. m. and 8 p. m., and that the letters go to all parts of the world, it must be admitted that the proper administration and execution of this enormous business requires the best known methods."

"No methods can be successfully carried out unless there are trained men to assume the tasks. With the knowledge of this firmly engendered in Post Office Department policy, the encouragement of the individual employee to advance himself in the service is emphasized by all post office executives. The seniority rule applies in promotion where other factors do not outweigh this rule. Exceptional ability and personal merit can overcome the seniority rule, however, as many examples prove."

"The pension system, retiring clerks at 65, supervisors at 70, and railway clerks at 62, if 15 years in service, has removed a factor which used to be a stumbling block to the younger men. This removes the tendency of some of the old employees to hold on even after they could retire without distress to themselves and families. This tendency has resulted in the slower advancement of younger, more efficient men."

"Much might be said about the scale of wages paid postal employees, but under the development the service has reached, due to the high standards demanded by the public, the policy of advancing a worthy employee to a position commensurate with his ability has been adopted throughout, and the tendency will be to throw open even greater opportunities as the service becomes more highly organized."

SAN DIEGO OPENS ITS NEW MUSEUM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN DIEGO, California.—Thousands of men, women and children who attended the formal opening of the new Natural History Museum, which took place at the Foreign Arts Building in Balboa Park, San Diego, a short time ago, were agreeably surprised by the magnitude of the exhibits prepared and sponsored by the San Diego Society of Natural History. It is believed that the new museum will become a very popular feature of San Diego's fine park system. Full share of attention is given the exhibit of fossil bones, mounted by Charles H. Sternberg, veteran fossil hunter. Equal in interest is the collection of shells, placed in the museum by Capt. John F. Anderson. The display of stuffed birds, many from foreign lands, with descriptive life stories, conspicuously posted, is another outstanding feature. The Hornbeck collection of minerals and corals, presented to the society by Miss Virginia Scripps, is one of the finest displays of its kind. The exhibit of California woods and botanical specimens, C. R. Orcutt's wonderful collection of cacti, and the butterflies and moths, exhibited by George Field, are so arranged as to show to the best advantage. Rare specimens of fish, fowl and reptile life are well preserved and labeled. Stuffed animals are numerous and many fine paintings of animal life are hung along the spacious walls of the museum.

The institution is open every day in the week from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m., and is under the management of Frank Stephens. There will be instruction classes for children at regular intervals every week, during which motion pictures on educational subjects will be shown.

The Foreign Arts Building, a feature of the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Diego, in which the museum is comfortably housed, was equipped for exhibition purposes through a contribution by Miss Ellen Scripps.

SENATE DELEGATES MAY GO TO CUBA

Senator Johnson Calls Meeting of Cuban Relations Committee to Decide Whether Inquiry Shall Be Made at Cuban Capital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Whether the Senate Cuban Relations Committee will send a special committee to Cuba to investigate the situation growing out of the political and economic difficulties in the island probably will be decided at a meeting which Hiram W. Johnson (R.), Senator from California and chairman of the committee, will call within the next day or two.

Senator Johnson said yesterday that he personally was doubtful as to the necessity or the expediency of sending such a committee; but he planned to have a further conference with Philander C. Knox (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, also a member of the Cuban Relations Committee, who is of opinion that this Government, because of the peculiar relations which it holds with Cuba under the Platt Amendment, should be kept fully informed of developments and of the situation there.

Reports received here from Maj. Gen. E. H. Crowder, who is in Cuba as President Wilson's representative, indicate that progress is being made. Officials both at the State Department and at the Cuban Legation expressed gratification over what seemed to be measurable steps toward a solution of the difficulties.

A conference which Major-General Crowder held on Monday with President Menocal, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Cuba, and members of the Central Electoral Board, which was to be followed yesterday by another conference at which the presidential candidates of the two political parties, Dr. Alfredo Zayas and Gen. Pedro Miguel Gomez, also were to be present, would soon lead to the announcement of important results, it was stated.

After an interview yesterday with Senator Johnson, Dr. Manuel R. Angulo, a member of the Cuban Liberal Party, issued a statement, summarizing the views he had presented to the California Senator, and declaring that a flood of light would be thrown on both the political and the economic situation by the mere publication of two reports now on file with the Department of State, the report forwarded to Washington by the observers sent by the United States to watch over the elections held on November 1 last, and the report on the financial situation formulated by Albert Rathbone.

NEW YORK ECONOMIES PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Necessity for retrenchment of city expenses to limit the increase in the tax rate has brought from the city's bureau of information and research proposals for cuts and consolidations in departmental bureaus, all approved by the reality organizations. The proposals would also cut \$1,000,000 from the Department of Health and \$4,000,000 from the Department of Public Welfare. They would save \$2,000,000 by reorganizing the judicial system, \$1,000,000 by leasing the ferries to a railroad, and in all reduce appropriations by \$26,560,338, almost enough to cover the \$27,000,000 still needed by the Board of Education's plans.

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Comfortables at \$20, reduced from \$35	Comfortables at \$26, reduced from \$50
Comfortables at \$22, reduced from \$38	Comfortables at \$28, reduced from \$55
Comfortables at \$24, reduced from \$40	Comfortables at \$30, reduced from \$60
Comfortables at \$26, reduced from \$42	Comfortables at \$32, reduced from \$65
Comfortables at \$28, reduced from \$45	Comfortables at \$34, reduced from \$70
Comfortables at \$30, reduced from \$48	Comfortables at \$36, reduced from \$75

Part Wool Blankets, \$7.50 to \$21, Reduced from \$9.50 to \$28
White, fancy plaid and gray Blankets in single, three-quarter and full bed sizes.

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White, gray and fancy plaid Blankets.

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All wool fancy plaid Blankets in assorted colors; three-quarter and full sizes.

Third Floor

NEED OF MONEY FOR ENFORCEMENT

Criticism of Attitude of Congressmen Who Profess Friendliness to Prohibition but Vote to Cut Appropriation \$1,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York.—Although themselves aware of shortcomings in the prohibition enforcement personnel of the Internal Revenue Bureau and unhesitatingly critical of several phases of the activities of enforcement officers in many sections of the country, officers of the Anti-Saloon League here see no consistency in the attitude of congressmen and senators who profess to be friends of prohibition and who at the same time reduce the appropriation for enforcement purposes, confining their alleged friendly interest to attacks on the inadequate enforcement organization.

Rollin O. Everhart of the New York office of the league sees evidence of hostility to the Volstead act in the conduct of legislators who lent their influence and votes to cutting down the appropriation for this year from the \$7,500,000 asked to \$6,500,000. Mr. Everhart was asked for an opinion concerning Monday's speech of William R. Wood (R.), Representative from Indiana, in charge of the annual appropriation bill for the support of the legislative, executive and judicial departments.

Mr. Wood's Opinion

Announcing that the appropriation was cut to \$6,500,000, Representative Wood said:

"In my opinion we made a great mistake when we lodged the responsibility for the enforcement with the Bureau of Internal Revenue. It should have been placed in the Department of Justice, for it is a few enforcement personnel. The enforcement of the law is now a farce. Agents of the Department of Justice are quarreling and quibbling among themselves and refusing to cooperate."

The criticism of the Bureau of Internal Revenue and the recommendation that the work be done by the Department of Justice are points entirely aside from the appropriation. Mr. Everhart declared: "The bureau asked for \$7,500,000 and received \$6,500,000," he said. "That is the evidence of personal animus toward the enforcement of the law. By thus cutting the appropriation a direct injury to the government's income is effected, to say nothing about the moral effect of giving greater opportunity for violation of a national law. In a few personalities the enforcement organization brought in about \$22,000,000 to the government last year. This was done with an entirely inadequate force. For instance, the border territory between the United States and Canada, comprising 502,486 square miles, is guarded by a force of only 35 agents."

Need of More Men

"It is certain that the ratio of arrests and convictions would increase proportionately to the number of men available at such points, resulting in a proportional increase of governmental revenue in fees and penalties. With all the hue and cry about economy and need of increasing governmental revenue, the legislators cannot, apparently, work out the mathematical problem that if an expenditure of \$6,500,000 will bring in \$22,000,000, an expenditure of twice that amount would result in proportionately increased revenue."

"As a matter of fact, the appropriation of \$6,500,000 for the current year is not all available for current use. Representative Wood, in his report, said that the amount asked for, \$7,500,000, was \$2,000,000 more than was appropriated last year. But there is a deficit of \$1,500,000 from last year. One and a half millions, therefore, of the \$6,500,000 granted will have to go toward meeting that deficit. There will be left for the current year but \$5,000,000, an entirely inadequate amount."

Funds Alleged to Be Wasted

Criticism of the personnel of the enforcement organization has had beneficial results, both in the New York and the New Jersey territories. A considerable amount of the inadequate appropriation has been wasted by dishonest, indifferent and inefficient agents. It has been declared. There have been too many agents with friendly points of contact with former distillers and bonded warehouse proprietors. It is charged. The league does not oppose the extension of Civil Service to the federal enforcement agents, but it does not desire the perpetuation in office of the dishonest, indifferent and inefficient, and the barrier from the service, perhaps on a technicality, of individuals who are fitted in character and viewpoint to be splendid enforcement agents.

Improvement has been noted in New Jersey and a broad view of the organization is held by the New York Anti-Saloon League officers. They realize that time, thought and money must be spent to build up any sort of organization, government or private. The secret service was not built up to its present efficiency in a day, neither was the Post Office Department, they point out. Give the Internal Revenue Bureau, while it has the responsibility of enforcement, a fair chance to develop in efficiency by providing it with funds enough to hire competent and honest men throughout the entire personnel, they say.

John F. Kramer, National Prohibition Commissioner, who left early yesterday morning for Philadelphia, did not discuss the efficiency of his bureau by Representative Wood and other proponents of the idea that enforcement should be in the hands of the

Department of Justice instead of the Internal Revenue Bureau. In an address on Monday night at a meeting of the Church Temperance Society, however, he spoke of the congressional appropriation for enforcement purposes as follows:

"Congress allows us to spend \$6,500,000 to enforce the Volstead act. In New York City alone I am told that more than \$25,000,000 is spent to uphold the law by the police department," he said.

Mr. Kramer urged that the league, the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and like temperance organizations bind themselves together closer than ever. "The real work has only begun," he said.

He opposed adoption of any law providing for the use of light wines and beer. It will take the next three years to perfect enforcement organizations in every state in the Union, he said. In the west, he said, the people have forgotten the problems of prohibition, for they recognize it as a fact.

ANNUAL REPORT IN MOTION PICTURES

Novel Method Adopted by San Jose Chamber of Commerce to Acquaint the Public With Its Year's Achievements

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN JOSE, California.—The Chamber of Commerce of San Jose is the first civic body in the United States, or elsewhere so far as known, to adapt the motion picture to the needs of such organizations in impressing their respective memberships and communities with the variety and the importance of their activities and achievements.

How to get a complete outline of the year's work before the community in such effective shape that everybody will know what has been accomplished, is a problem with which chamber of commerce officials have been wrestling for years. The annual written report reaches but a small portion of the membership, and does not receive the attention of the people of the community, and consequently has a very limited field of usefulness. Roscoe D. Wyatt, manager of the San Jose Chamber of Commerce, conceived the plan of presenting the report in the form of scenario and film, the former just sufficiently sketchy to make the whole coherent, connected and easily understood. His plan was endorsed by the board of directors, and he was authorized to go ahead. He procured the services of an expert film photographer, and the entire cost of production did not exceed \$700.

Essentially an Annual Report

In preparing this film, Manager Wyatt kept constantly in view that it was essentially an annual report, a fact that was not lost sight of in all the 2400 feet of pictures. The activities of the organization the past year have been so varied and have covered so wide an area, touching practically everything of local public interest not only in San Jose, but throughout Santa Clara Valley, that the opportunity was presented, without interfering with the continuity of the theme, of throwing on the screen in their appropriate places, pictures of the local public buildings; of the city's modern school houses and of the school additions and new buildings now being constructed at an expense of \$700,000; of Stanford University, the University of Santa Clara, the College of the Pacific, and the Lick Observatory, all in Santa Clara County; of business blocks and busy street scenes; of the exterior and the interiors of some of the 35 big fruit, berry and vegetable canneries in city and county, each employing from 500 to 1000 men and women, mostly women, during the fruit season; of typical industrial concerns that have been brought into the city during the year through the industry of the Chamber; of stretches of the concrete state highway, traversing the El Camino Real, the King's Highway of old Mission days, for 60 miles through the valley, and of the hundreds of miles of other paved highways and roads in the county; of the huge redwood trees, many of them more than 300 feet high, and of proportionate girth, in the 10,000-acre State Redwood Park, in the Santa Cruz Mountains, near San Jose.

Mountain, Sea and Orchard

Also given are glimpses of picturesque mountain slopes and cañons, ridges and peaks, forested with redwood, maple, oak, laurel, and the richly colored madroños, over the branch state highway to the pleasure resort of the valley, Santa Cruz, 36 miles away (an hour and a half by automobile), by the gleaming beaches and rugged cliffs of the Pacific Ocean; and of the Santa Clara Valley in blossom time, the middle of March, when its 10,000,000 fruit trees form a vast inland sea of white bloom, covering the floor of the valley, billowing in the warm foothills east and west, and breaking into splashes of snowy spray far up the mountain sides.

The film has been shown in two of San Jose's largest theaters, once at the annual membership meeting of the Chamber, and again as part of the bill at a motion picture house, as well as at the weekly motion picture show at the Y. M. C. A., also before the students of San Jose High School, and before assemblies in all parts of Santa Clara County. A copy of the film has been bought by the American City Bureau, and requests from chambers of commerce in all parts of the country for a showing of this film have been received by the local chamber. The Chamber of Commerce of the United States, in Washington, District of Columbia, has written Manager Wyatt that it is sending out an account of the report to all of its chambers of commerce and individual members throughout the country.

WASHINGTON LOBBY SYSTEM DENOUNCED

Senator Kenyon of Iowa Warns of Organized Systematic Effort of Big Interests to Induce Desired Action by Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Lobbying has reached such proportions in the national capital that Congress should enact legislation to counteract the growing practice whereby special interests retain extensive and expensive organizations in Washington to influence the administration of government affairs, particularly in the houses of Congress, William S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa, declared on the floor of the United States Senate yesterday.

"The Senator called attention to the powerful lobbies in the course of the debate over the expenditure of treasury funds for the nitrate plant at Muscle Shoals, Alabama, which has already cost close to \$100,000,000 with the prospect of many more millions to go in the same direction if the advocates of the Muscle Shoals bill succeed in their efforts to have the bill adopted. Senator Kenyon added that concerns interested in Muscle Shoals had been maintaining a lobby here for many years."

Profession Highly Specialized

In connection with his discussion of lobbying and lobbyists, of whom he declared there is a legion, some of them prominent in social activities and some of them aspiring to Cabinet positions, Senator Kenyon brought out the fact that former statesmen of a kind, retired congressmen and senators, found the lobbying field a ready sphere for the practice of their special gifts of persuasion.

Oil interests, lumber interests and a variety of other enterprises have their "men" in touch with Congress, he declared; if the interests are lucky enough to secure the services of a former senator or former congressman, this particular species has the "courtesy" access to the floor of the Senate and the House, where they can get into "intimate touch" with members of the national Legislature. Senator Kenyon did not charge that lobbyists are necessarily venal, or that they can influence the judgment of the national Legislature.

In fact, he admitted that there are good lobbyists, just as there are supposed to be good trusts, but he sounded a timely warning to beware of the representatives of interests spending \$250,000 a year for an organization in Washington, especially when their representatives bear gifts in the form of "dances and dinners."

The Muscle Shoals Plan

"I can confess to a good deal of suspicion of any bill that originates around Muscle Shoals," said Senator Kenyon. "The proposition has been fraught with fraud and graft and corruption ever since the initiation of the movement at Muscle Shoals. Anyone who reads the Graham report will have to agree that for graft and fraud Hog Island is a piker compared to Muscle Shoals. Here we are with this proposition spending \$100,000,000 and getting nothing. It is a shameful record."

"I do not know where this lobbying business is going," he said. "There are proper kinds of lobbies. Nobody wants Congress to be shut out here on the hill and have people unable to get to the Capitol, but it is reaching a point nowadays where Washington is swarming with lobbies of every kind and description, some good lobbies and some bad lobbies. You cannot go to your office, you cannot get through the corridors anywhere without having some of these lobbyists talking to you about bills in Congress."

Identification Desired

"I am not particularly objecting to that if it is known just exactly what these lobbyists are and whom they represent. There has been testimony before committees of social lobbies in the city of Washington, of gentlemen receiving funds from great interests to use in social lobbying. You can pick up the papers every day and read of dinners and dances and balls, a favorite form of lobbying in this city of Washington. The records of our Agriculture Committee show that very thing. I do not know that there is any way of stopping that kind of a lobby, but there is existing now in the city of Washington, and it is going to grow, lobbying of certain kinds in lumber interests, oil interests and other big interests. Men go out of the Senate, and men out of the House, and join up with these lobbies. There is going to be more of it in the days to come. The 'general practice' of law in Washington is coming to be synonymous with 'general lobbying.'"

"I have in hand a list of gentlemen, some of whom are former members of Congress and former officials of the government, here in Washington in the interest of oil, lumber and other questions before the departments. That is a lobby that is growing. I believe that in order to carry on legislation in the months to come, we ought to have some laws in relation to lobbying. Kansas has that kind of a law, and I think a number of other states have laws requiring the registration of lobbyists, a statement of just whom the lobbyists represent and the fees that are paid them. Nobody ought to object to that. Then when they meet you in the halls, when they meet you on your way home or sit next to you on the street car and try to talk you about bills, you know who they are and what they represent."

AMERICANIZATION A NATIONAL PROBLEM

Native-Born, as Well as Immigrants, in Need of Realization of Its Meaning—Teachers Declare Duty of the Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York.—That the necessity for Americanization applies as fully to the native-born as to the immigrant, is one of the features of the "Americanization and Patriotic Service" platform adopted recently by the American Federation of Teachers. "The ignorance and apathy of the American citizen and voter are the most perilous factors in our politics," says the federation. "This is indicated by the discrepancy between the census and the poll lists, and between the registration and the vote cast. It is further shown by the general ignorance of political organization and methods, the lack of interest in or attendance upon meetings of county, city and school governing bodies, the sheep-like dependence on party organs or party leaders as a substitute for individual choice founded on knowledge of facts."

"To remove this ignorance, to abolish this apathy, ought therefore to be a principal function of education. The schools must be the agency by which citizens shall be trained to an understanding of the machinery of government, be made to realize the importance of personal attendance of citizens on meetings of governing bodies, in order to exercise that eternal vigilance which is the price of liberty."

The Ballot the Weapon

"Citizens must be trained to exercise their privilege and duty of voting, and to understand how inevitably abstention from this privilege and duty throws political dominance into the hands of the worst elements among citizens. Citizens must be inspired to the study of public affairs, to deliberate choice between divergent measures. All this, in the measure to which it can be attained, is the work of the teachers."

"It is the purpose of the federation to urge upon its membership the importance of this work and the splendid service which they can give to the nation by doing it faithfully and consistently."

"For those who assume that none but foreigners need to be 'Americanized,' a satisfactory method apparently would be a painless but complete exclusion of every tie that connects him by loving memories with his native land. If this wonder could be performed, the further assumption is required that a clean, intelligent, overwhelming tide of affection for America as it is now must flood the whole being of the newcomer to our shores."

"He must at once fully understand and approve our land, our institutions, our laws, our customs. He must reverse the Constitution and adore the flag. He must become a political optimist, convinced that the United States Government is the best of all possible governments. He must be at once naive and docile in his acceptance, and keen in appreciation of the beauties of our system."

Perils of the Dissenter
"If he is so unfortunate as to fail to take this humbly-receptive attitude toward all that he finds here, he runs great risk of being classed as a dangerous radical. If he balances in his mind and expresses in speech or writing a doubt as to the superiority of American ideas and institutions over those to which he is accustomed or for which he has been striving in his homeland; if he believes that some matters here might be and ought to be improved, he becomes suspected. If he becomes indignant under exploitation amid miserable conditions of existence, he is subject to deportation."

"But, in fact, if that view is the true

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"He must at once fully understand and approve our land, our institutions, our laws, our customs. He must reverse the Constitution and adore the flag. He must become a political optimist, convinced that the United States Government is the best of all possible governments. He must be at once naive and docile in his acceptance, and keen in appreciation of the beauties of our system."

Perils of the Dissenter
"If he is so unfortunate as to fail to take this humbly-receptive attitude toward all that he finds here, he runs great risk of being classed as a dangerous radical. If he balances in his mind and expresses in speech or writing a doubt as to the superiority of American ideas and institutions over those to which he is accustomed or for which he has been striving in his homeland; if he believes that some matters here might be and ought to be improved, he becomes suspected. If he becomes indignant under exploitation amid miserable conditions of existence, he is subject to deportation."

"But, in fact, if that view is the true

NEW PHASE OF CHADSEY CASE

Court Takes Case From Hands of State's Attorney Who Would Have Dropped Contempt Suit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois.—That a court has power to defend its authority, orders and decrees, and that a state's attorney is without power to confess error in a judgment entered by a court, are assertions made in a motion filed by A. R. Shannon, special Attorney-General, in the Appellate Court of Illinois. The occasion for these declarations was the resumption of action in the contempt of court case against the Board of Education of Chicago. Important legal questions are involved.

Factional politics in the control of the Republican Party in this city and state was largely responsible for the legal complications in this case, with the faction headed by Mayor William Hale Thompson, on one side, and the faction headed by E. J. Brundage, Attorney-General of Illinois, on the other.

The case arose over the fight of the Thompson faction, which had filled the board of education with its appointees, to oust Charles E. Chadsey as superintendent of schools, and put P. A. Mortensen, present superintendent, in his place. Judge Kichham Scanlan of the Circuit Court of Cook County ordered that Mr. Chadsey be retained, but in spite of the court's order he was dismissed.

On charges of contempt of court the recalcitrant members of the Board of Education were sentenced to terms in jail. An appeal was made and the case was pending when R. E. Crowe, a successful candidate of the Thompson faction, took over the office of State's Attorney of Cook County. Last week he filed a confession of error in the case, which would have dismissed the whole affair had not Judge Scanlan stood his ground.

He took the case out of the hands of the State's Attorney and appointed Attorney-General Brundage to defend the court. Accordingly, A. R. Shannon, who was dismissed by State's Attorney Crowe as special prosecutor in the case, has been engaged by the Attorney-General in taking up the action.

Three motions were filed in behalf of the Attorney-General. One calls for the withdrawal of the writ of error, another for the substitution of Mr. Shannon as special prosecutor, and the third for 30 days in which to prepare a brief.

WAGE SITUATION CONFERENCE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
LAWRENCE, Massachusetts.—Whether the present inactivity of the various textile plants in this city is due to market conditions, or is part of a movement on the part of manufacturers to reduce wages, is the object of a conference to be held by the Lawrence City Council with managers and mill agents on Thursday.

Announcing
A Display of

Millinery

for Southern Tourists
and for Immediate Wear



Those fortune-favored individuals who love to bring down upon their shoulders the rays of a summer sun when really winter is the reigning king—have already brought forth their trunks from storing places and turned active thoughts to filling of them.

And one would plan a trip to Florida if it were for no other reason than to find occasion to promenade in the delightfully fetching hats we have for you. A straw yarn, trimmed; a Canton crepe draped Sailor or sheer delicate affair of organdie, a hairbraided interwoven with gold thread, or a broad-brimmed leghorn—which will you?

STIX, BAER & FULLER
ST. LOUIS

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The January Sale of Bedding

Comforters filled with good white cotton and covered with figured silklike, both sides alike and double-bed size; priced, each \$5.00
Wool-finished Blankets in blue, pink, tan and gray plaids; double-bed size; priced, the pair \$7.50
Sanitary gray Blankets, with neat borders of blue or pink; size 70x80; priced, a pair \$7.50
Hemmed crocheted Bedspreads, in single or double-bed sizes—Size 70x80, priced, each \$3.00—Size 78x88, priced, each \$3.75

Bedding Shop—Second Floor
Burgess-Vanderpool-Barnes
ST. LOUIS, MO.

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Exclusive, but not expensive
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REPUBLICAN PARTY POSITION IN SPAIN

Low Ebb of Party Fortunes
Partly Explained by Want of
Organization and Rather Thin
Prattle About Distant Ideals

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—To many who have considered this case it has seemed that there is something very anomalous in the circumstance that at a time of so much political discontent and upheaval in Spain, when the monarchist classes are at such a point of keen struggle with the proletarian masses, the fortunes of the Republican Party and all connected with it should be at their very lowest ebb. There is, perhaps, an anomaly here, but it is partly explained by the very inferior driving force that Republicanism in Spain has shown in recent times, its want of organization and its somewhat thin prattle about the most distant ideals at a time when the people were wanting strong action and material results.

The same thing is causing the weakening of pure Socialism in Spain and driving the masses of the workers who are deserting the old parties and their monarchism to the Syndicalists, who insist that they will do their very best to get bread and not stones and give it to their people.

Republicanism in point of fact has been rather too respectable in Spain, and in a certain sense, incongruous as it may seem, by some it is almost classed with monarchism or at any rate with the Reformists, once Republicans but now sitting in conclave with the Monarchist Liberals—which they have done once at any rate. Also the Republicans have been short of leaders. They have Alexander Lerroux, who is excellent in his way, but he comes, as some think, rather too much of a pessimist, and there are certain good subordinates like Gener de los Rios, but in general the Republicans' chiefs have not seemed a formidable lot.

Position Reviewed

The crisis in the modern history of Republicanism in Spain seemed to come toward the end of the sittings of the Cortes a few weeks ago, when the pessimism of Lerroux got the best of him, and he made a speech of a remarkable character in which he expressed his sentiments that Republicanism in Spain at the present time is hopeless, and that against the threatening elements the only thing to do and the proper thing was to give a certain mild assistance to the monarchist parties and cooperate with them as might seem wise and proper for the national benefit. So the Republicans were, with limitations, to become a sort of monarchist party, and one more was added to the gigantic anomalies of the peninsula.

The declarations of Lerroux gave great satisfaction to the Premier, Mr. Dato, the Conservative chief who against every evidence believes in the old monarchist parties and their future, and he spoke the kindest words about Lerroux and his sincerity. The Republican rank and file, however, did not take quite the same pleasant view of this oration and meetings were promptly held at which it was declared that the expressions used by Lerroux did not represent the ideas and the determination of the party.

Swift Action Essential

For a day or two there was talk of Lerroux being called to the most serious account; but, after all, his position in front of his party is very supreme, and, managing to explain away what he had said, the matter dropped. But it had the effect of rousing the party to a sense of its own decrepitude, and the overwhelming necessity of taking some swift action if it was to be saved from utter collapse. Surely, said the Republicans, now is the time for Republicanism in Spain, the good half-way compromise between the discredited Monarchism and the highly threatening Syndicalism. But the Socialists and the Syndicalists said that there was too much of the bourgeoisie about Republicanism in Spain as everywhere else, and it was not that that the people wanted for their new regime.

However, the Spanish Republicans persisted, and began a new and in-

tensive effort of reorganization and propaganda. They did not know where they stood or of what they consisted or what their schemes and ideals were, or what they would like to do. They were in a state of utter chaos—and this was only a month or two ago. It was deemed essential, therefore, that they should make an entirely fresh beginning, see what their people thought and who indeed were their people, and that some sort of a program should be drawn up. It was determined consequently that what was to be known as a Congress of Republican Democracy should be held in Madrid, and that Republicans from all over the country should be summoned to it.

Republicanism a Reality

Alexander Lerroux himself took the chief part in the organization of this congress. In an interview in advance he said that his desire was to know whether, along with the great development of political and social feeling that had taken place in the world, the Republican spirit of his country had passed through a corresponding evolution. "For the moment," he said, "I only aspire to know if a state of conscience has been formed in the Republican section which is in agreement with the universal, political, social, and economic facts. If the test is satisfactory then next spring a constituent Republican assembly will be held."

The great thing, he said, was to demonstrate that the Republican forces were a reality. "We indeed insist that this is the case," but it is a matter of interest to us that this truth should be imposed on national opinion. The congress in sum will be one of ideas, developments and policy; the congress of constitution will come in the spring."

Next Cortes a Fiction

Mr. Lerroux was asked if this—the new Republican Democratic Congress—would seek any intervention on behalf of Republicans in the elections that were coming on, and he answered that that would certainly not be the case. He said that the Republican conscience had taken care of political realities, and was not to be led astray by matters of an inferior character like the coming elections. Besides, the next Cortes would be only one fiction more added to the list and the new Parliament would endure but a very short time. The discredit attaching to it would be too much for it.

As to the probabilities of the election, he remarked that while he did not know what sort of a majority Mr. Dato was aiming at, he had no doubt that he would have a majority. Seeing the present state of the conscience of the country any government could obtain a majority. It signified nothing at all, having regard to the artifices that were employed. Besides there was no effective opposition inside the Monarchist circle; the "dynastic" Liberals were not heard and did not seem to exist, and that was one more reason why Mr. Dato would succeed. The Liberals who followed the Marques de Albuquerques would have most influence in the new Cortes, and as to the extreme Left they would be fewer in numbers than in the last Parliament. "That will teach them a lesson," said Alexander Lerroux.

CANADIAN RAILWAY EMPLOYEES DISPUTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The controversy arising out of the order of D. B. Hanna, president of the Canadian National Railway system, prohibiting employees from entering political life on pain of instant dismissal, has culminated in the appointment of a board of arbitration, which will investigate the matter and make a finding. In the meantime Mr. Hanna refuses to alter his stand, and has flatly declined to reinstate the three men who fell victims to the order. In fact there is no assurance that the president will be guided by the finding of the board when made.

The board consists of three men. David Campbell was selected by the men. Another member was to have been appointed by President Hanna, but the latter refused to make any selection. The labor department thereupon appointed G. McGuigan, a chairman in the person of John M. Godfrey has been selected by the two. The latter is now in consultation with the Minister of Labor with regard to the procedure. The board is empowered to investigate the dispute between the management and the employees of the railway.

RHODESIA'S FUTURE STILL UNSETTLED

British Inquiry Being Held Into
Affairs of Present Administration—Country Not Ready
for Responsible Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The British South Africa Company is a survival of such great administrative corporations as the British East India Company, and the last issued report, covering a period of 15 months, contains some very interesting information. An outstanding feature of the report is the reference to the accumulated deficits in Southern Rhodesia amounting to £27,500,000 exclusive of interest. A claim has been made by the company on the Crown in respect of these deficits, and a commission, known as the Thavits commission, on account of Lord Cave being chairman, has been appointed. The other members are Lord Chalmers and Sir William Barclay Peat who, after a preliminary meeting, proceeded to Rhodesia for the purpose of hearing evidence and inspecting records and books of accounts.

The company was represented by D. O. Malcolm who, with the aid of other officials, did his utmost to facilitate the inquiry. The departments of state in England which are specially concerned with the inquiry did not, however, send out any representatives to attend the sitting, nor was the Crown represented during this stage of the proceedings. The directors feel that the delay which has occurred in the conclusion of the work of the commission has been largely due to the omission. Several formal sittings were held in South Africa at which the case for the company was submitted by the Attorney-General for Southern Rhodesia, and at the close the commission indicated that certain points would be reserved for further discussion in London.

Postponement Asked

When the inquiry was resumed in London, counsel for the Crown pressed for postponement to enable them to obtain more complete information. Later the sittings of the commission were adjourned to permit of a further examination by representatives of the Crown of the accounts in Rhodesia. At a later sitting the chairman stated that the commission was in a position to deliver an award and to do substantial justice to both parties; but the Attorney-General again applied for further postponement. Lord Cave then intimated that he was expecting to receive a communication from His Majesty's Government which it was hoped would obviate further delay.

At the time of the issue of the report, however, in spite of the expectation of a speedy settlement, the matter was still sub judice. The report states that the board remains confident that in the end proper recognition will be given to the services which the company has, during the last 30 years, rendered to the British Empire by opening up and civilizing vast territories, which would otherwise have remained closed to British enterprise and trade or might even have passed into the possession of a foreign power.

Alternatives Proposed

Passing on to other matters, it may be stated that a resolution passed by the legislative council of Southern Rhodesia was addressed to the Imperial Government requesting that responsible government be established in the territory "for the proper development of its resources and the freedom and prosperity of its people." The nominated members of the council were left free by the administrator to vote in accordance with their personal judgment, and the resolution was adopted by 12 votes to 5. In this connection it is interesting to note that the supplemental charter, granted to the company in 1915, stated that if such a resolution were passed by the council, and supported by evidence showing that the condition of the territory, financially, and otherwise, required it,

the Crown may make such alterations in the charter to give effect to the resolution.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies replied stating that the country, in his opinion, was not yet ripe for responsible government and suggested three alternatives: (a) Inclusion in the Union of South Africa. (b) Representative government. (c) Continuance of the company's administration. But as there appeared to be no great desire for the first, and there were practical difficulties in the way of the second, Lord Milner added that he was inclined to the view that it would be best in the interests of all concerned to carry on under the present system of administration till the situation becomes somewhat clearer. The resolution referred to above was then adopted, but the Secretary of State reiterated his opinion that it was not possible at the present time to come to a decision, but that no avoidable delay would occur in considering the matter.

Advisory Council Set Up

The settlers of Northern Rhodesia have also claimed a share in governing the territory and an advisory council of five members has been constituted. The administrator has been authorized to consult with this council relative to legislation affecting the white settlers which it is proposed to submit to the high commissioner, but it has neither executive nor legislative authority.

The allegations of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society are refuted and evidence has been adduced contravening the charges made against the administration. It is satisfactory that the allegations have been successfully dealt with and the slur cast upon the company removed.

The imports into the territory for the year were valued at £4,500,882, and the exports at £4,432,152. These figures are exclusive of specie and imported goods re-exported. The revenue from post and telegraph rose from £101,601 to £114,101, but this improvement was counter-balanced by the rise in expenditure from £78,894 to £100,026.

Report Optimistic

Native education is carried on in 670 schools of different grades, the enrollment of pupils at the end of the year being just on 40,000. The work is carried on by various missionary societies with assistance from the Administration in the way of grants.

The report ends in an optimistic note: "Bearing in mind the additional income which accrues steadily from the company's mineral and other interests, they are confident that the policy of the board to build up for the company a substantial and regular income from a variety of enterprises is in a fair way to realization." The future political development of the country will be watched with much interest and whether it will merge its destiny in that of the Union of South Africa or become a separate self-governing dominion will soon become an urgent question.

TORONTO GROWS RAPIDLY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—Some idea of the rapid growth of the city of Toronto, which now has an area of over 40 square miles, may be gathered from the report recently issued by the city assessment commissioner. The assessment for the year is \$703,646,395, being an increase of 449 per cent in the last 20 years and of 130 per cent in the last decade. The population in 1920 according to the report was 512,812, or an increase of 170,821 within the past 10 years. Toronto's assessment of \$703,646,395 with its population of 512,812 compares with the aggregate assessment of 24 Ontario municipalities with a population of 662,940 whose total assessment is \$646,502,667.

AIRCRAFT NORTHWARD BOUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—Two United States airplanes, forming the vanguard of a fleet which is reported to be making the trip to the Arctic oil fields, have reached Manitoba en route to their destination.

WHEN ATHENS WAS IN A JOYOUS MOOD

Inauguration of New Régime Following Elections Saw Enormous Crowds Demonstrating in Favor of Constantine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Greece.—On the inauguration of the new régime following upon the resignation of Mr. Venizelos Government, writes W. Crawford Price, Athens became wildly excited. During the day extraordinary scenes were witnessed in the town. From morning to night enormous crowds paraded the streets and organized demonstrations in favor of Constantine. In the Rue du Stade and Place de la Concorde every shop that could produce photographs of the former King and former Queen Sophie did a thriving trade, and in front of practically every shop the pictures of Mr. Venizelos, which had adorned it for the past week, were replaced by those of Constantine. Carriages and motors paraded the streets, the occupants holding up immense pictures of the former King wreathed in flowers and olive branches, and the crowds that thronged the sidewalks shouted enthusiastic greetings and pelted the carriages with flowers.

In the afternoon an enormous crowd collected in the Place de la Concorde and formed itself into a procession parading through all the principal streets singing the "Hymn to the Son of the Eagle," and shouting "Viva, Constantine!" Conspicuous among the procession were whole companies of soldiers, fully armed, and many officers, who joined in the march. Soldiers and sailors fired off their rifles and revolvers into the air as a token of rejoicing, and the city population was not slow to imitate them, so that the whole town was in an immense uproar. Women and girls, joining in the seemingly endless procession or climbing into carriages and motor cars, became very emotional in their exclamations, and toward night the tumult throughout the whole of Athens baffled description.

Crowd Good Tempered

The crowd was moderately good tempered—mainly because the Venizelists had the wisdom to refrain from any very obvious counter demonstrations, but, in the evening, a number of French journalists were insulted in a restaurant in the Rue du Stade, and more than one foreigner was roughly handled in the streets, and the result of a refusal to kiss the portrait of Tino, or the "martyr king," as the inhabitants of Athens are now pleased to term him. Complaints were made to the legations and, possibly as a result of this, the government issued a number of appeals to the people requesting that order and good behavior should be maintained.

The following day similar scenes were witnessed throughout the whole of Athens, and it is impossible to deny that the enthusiasm was general and genuine, as genuine as that which had been displayed only one week before for Mr. Venizelos. Naturally, to the

foreigner, such a volte face is, to say the least of it, bewildering, but at present one is only concerned with facts, and there was no denying that the bulk of the people of Greece wanted their Constantine.

Foreign Press Attitude

When the foreign press telegrams began to appear it was obvious that the Allies were by no means disposed to congratulate the people of Greece upon their unexpected change of front, and the long leader in the English Times was the subject of much comment. The French and British press appeared to be completely in accord on the gravity of the situation as it affects international relationships. Naturally the Italian press took for the most part a different tone. For Italy this is a step nearer the accomplishment of her designs in the Mediterranean and in Asia Minor, and it is possible that she sees her way to the reannexation of the Dodecanese as an indirect result of the removal of what they are pleased to term the "despotism" of Mr. Venizelos. According to the "Gloire d'Italie" the creation of Greater Greece signified the subjection of that country to Great Britain, and the result of the present elections has been to prove that the people desired to throw off that heavy yoke, presumably to enter into the sphere of influence of Italy.

The new government proceeded with its work of reinstating the former functionaries and the officers of both services who had been placed on the retired list by the Venizelist Government. Including those officers of high rank in Asia Minor and Thrace, the new army commands are in the hands of anti-Venizelists. It remains to be seen what effect this will have upon the army.

Toward the end of the week events passed more quietly, and the ebulli-

tions of joy were more restrained. Every shop displaying portraits of Constantine was surrounded by an admiring crowd and one heard on every hand discussions as to what would be done "when" he came back—there was apparently no "if" in the matter.

CANADIAN FARMERS ACTIVE IN POLITICS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—Members of the Dauphin (Manitoba) branch of the United Farmers of Manitoba have obtained a charter of incorporation for political purposes, under the name of the United Farmers Political Party of Dauphin, Limited. The charter was granted under the Companies Act of Manitoba, and is the first one of its nature which has been issued in Canada.

The application of the United Farmers organization for a charter arose out of an amendment to the Franchise Act passed at the last session of the Canadian Parliament last spring. This amendment, known as Clause 10, prohibited an organization of any sort handling sums of money for political purposes without first being duly incorporated under the laws of the Province. The announced intention of the government in passing this clause was to safeguard the country from political corruption. The Dauphin incorporated farmers body has announced that its objects are to "receive and disburse sums of money for political purposes," and that its scope will be federal. This last is in line with the policy of the United Farmers of Manitoba, which has announced that it will not participate to a great extent in provincial politics.

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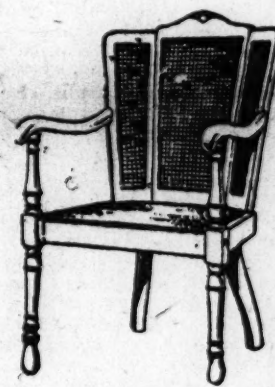
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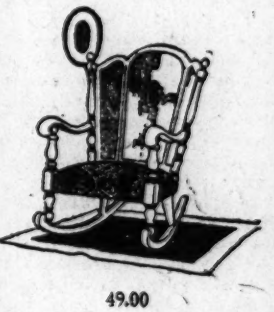
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49.00

The Chair and Rocker Section offers this fine solid mahogany rocker or chair. Cane paneled back, high grade tapestry or taupe mohair; an \$80.00 value. Special..... 49.00

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SHORTER WORKING WEEK IN AUSTRALIA

Arbitration Court Has Practically Announced That 44-Hour Week Should Be Applied Generally to Industries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office
MELBOURNE, Victoria—By granting the claims of the Australian Timber Workers Union for a 44-hour week, Mr. Justice Higgins, the retiring president of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, has practically announced to the workers of Australia that a 44-hour week should be applied generally to industries. The result may be incalculable.

The special significance of the judgment just rendered in the case of the timber workers lies in the fact that the judge deferred his decision until he had held an inquiry into the question of a general 44-hour week. That Mr. Higgins had decided that the claim of the timber men was just, indicated very clearly the effect of his inquiry.

In his attempt to probe the question of a 44-hour week the president of the Commonwealth Court has been strongly opposed by the federal government, led by Mr. Hughes, the Prime Minister. Not only was the federal government not represented at the inquiry but legislation was passed making a reduction in hours depend upon the decision of three judges in place of one. As, however, the federal Parliament modified the bill by exempting any cases then before the Arbitration Court, from the provisions of the measure, the timber workers and Mr. Justice Higgins were not hampered. The apostles of "Direct Action" do not concern themselves greatly about the three judges who must sit in the future to decide on a reduction of hours. With a judicial decision behind them, the militant unions will drive straight at the goal of 44 hours.

Relief Through the Courts
In the course of his judgment on the claim of the Australian Timber Workers Union, Mr. Justice Higgins said: "It has been said by counsel for the employers that many of the cases in which the 44-hours have been obtained in other countries were cases in which the unions succeeded through strike or threat of strike. This is probably true, and it seems to me to give additional reason for granting the claim in this case, if it is otherwise just. This union has not struck nor threatened to strike. It has appealed to this court, and it is for this court to show that it will not refuse to grant demands which, after full consideration, are seen to be reasonable."

"Relief through the court is a substitute for relief through strike; and it would be misleading to say that the court has thrown the ball back on the old-fashioned remedy. The advantage of relief through the court is that what a union gets it holds by force of law; whereas in the case of strike, the union holds the boon so long as it is able."

"I felt," said Mr. Justice Higgins, "that I should not prescribe 44 hours for this industry unless I saw my way to prescribe 44 hours in many other similar industries, especially in other industries which involve the tending of machines. The claim for 44 hours is repeatedly made before me, and I have always refused it unless in exceptional cases, such as that of underground work in mines, builders' laborers, waterside workers, and clothing workers."

Inquiry Held
"It is, of course, very desirable that with suitable exceptions, and if it can be managed without serious injury to industries, the workers should have a 'clean' eight-hour day with a half-holiday on Saturday. That is all that is claimed. The truth is we have not yet achieved the ideal so much praised of—an eight-hour day with a Saturday half-holiday. I have waited for many years for the parliaments to speak, but they have not spoken. At present, in four of the states there is no legislation even for a 48-hour week. In Victoria there is

no limit of hours for adults in factories other than that which may be imposed by a wages board in a particular industry.

"Some definite conclusion must be reached on the subject, but as the conclusion must have far-reaching consequences, I thought it expedient to give those interested in other industries an opportunity to adduce evidence and arguments. I invited the Federal Council of Employers of Australia and the Trades Hall Councils to send representatives, and I allowed (at the request) certain great undertakings, such as the steel works at Broken Hill, and the Electrolytic Zinc Company of Hobart as well as the Australian Mines and Metals Association, to be represented. I invited the federal government also to appear and put before me the position from its point of view as representing the general public in the struggle between employers and the employees, but it declined the invitation."

Time for Relaxation

"I confess that before opening this inquiry I had no idea how widely the movement for reduced hours has spread or of the number of undertakings in Great Britain, Canada and the United States in which employees have secured the maximum of 44 hours. In May last I spoke of the 48-hour week of Australia as long envied by workers in other countries, but there are indications now that Australia will shortly envy rather than be envied, will lose her pride of place as the leader in industrial betterment. Organized Labor, both in Great Britain and America, has adopted the 44-hour week as its policy."

"The feeling is that all the energies of a man's waking hours should not be given to the making of a living; that he should have some energy left for other and higher things—art, education, science, literature, even hobbies or amusements, as he selects; and that where machinery is introduced whereby five, 10, 50 times as much is produced as was made before the use of machinery, he should not be kept to the same 48 hours of work."

"When the workers secured the 48 hours in New South Wales and Victoria there was very little machinery in most of our industries, and it is machinery which brings speed of output should bring with it reduction of hours."

Attitude to Machinery

"In all human probability," Mr. Justice Higgins continued, "the old system of excessive hours will never return, and the tendency everywhere is still further reduction. My difficulty for years has been to find sound lines of demarcation between those who may safely be kept to our standard of 48 hours, and those who should work fewer hours."

Having cited interesting contrasts in the hours in industries in Britain and New Zealand, His Honor continued: "I have been much impressed by the new attitude of the unions as to machinery. There is, of course, no 'direct' antagonism to it, but which characterized the Luddites of last century. Unions actually complain that the machinery, as well as the organization, of work is not up to date. I challenged the organizing secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers to make a list of what he thought was wanted in the Broken Hill mines, and he readily produced a long list. There was no attempt to attack this list by cross-examination or by direct evidence."

Reduction Opposed

"The question naturally arises, what do the workers in the machine industry get out of the new system? Over-production comes sooner, and when the 'slump' occurs they are out of work. The ghost of unemployment perpetually haunts them. It is not enough to tell them that big produc-

tion is good for the community as a whole if the greater the production the sooner they are out of work."

"All the employers who have appeared are opposed to the 44 hours on the ground that the reduction involves a proportionate reduction of output. The reduction of output of goods, if proved, is only a fact to be weighed in the balance with other facts; for the output of men, the chief asset of the nation—the improvement of their power and character by greater leisure and opportunities—may counterbalance it. But the employers in their turn have not satisfied me that the reduction in output, in this industry, would be in direct proportion to the proposed reduction in hours."

NEW ZEALAND MEAT EXPORTERS LICENSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—No person or firm may export meat from New Zealand without first being licensed by the government. This law is intended to prevent the American meat trust, and other combinations of the kind, operating in the dominion, and it is being used at present to prevent Armour & Co. from exporting frozen meat.

Armour & Co. of Australasia, which is registered in New Zealand, is a subsidiary company of Armour & Co. of Chicago. The affairs of the New Zealand company have been discussed by Parliament lately, in connection with a petition praying for the issue of a meat export license to the local Armour & Co., and although arguments have been advanced on both sides, the government is firm in refusing to issue the license. It says, in effect, that the record of the American packers in their own country makes it undesirable that they should be allowed to handle meat in this country.

While this matter was still under discussion in the New Zealand Parliament, a press cablegram from New York reported that Armour & Co. had been indicted on charges of profiteering in New Zealand lamb. The authorities here were surprised to find that the firm had been handling the lamb at all. The sales were made by the British Government, which is still holding here and in Britain meat that was bought under war contracts, and the authorities in New Zealand were not consulted. They probably would not have objected in any case, since American dollars make as good pay as British sovereigns, but they are apparently determined that American firms which wish to handle New Zealand meat shall not come to this country to get it. The meat must be bought from the farms and treated by firms domiciled within the British Empire and preferably by New Zealand companies. Foreign buyers must make their bargains at the port of shipment.

The local representatives of Armour & Co. have pointed out, as an argument in their own favor, that they could evade the law if they cared to operate in an underground fashion. It is obvious that they need not have used the familiar name, and they might have been able to conceal the source of their capital. The railways, however, are state owned and are under direct government control. The harbors are controlled by popularly elected boards, on which the farmers are always strongly represented. The exporter of meat requires a license, which is issued or refused at the absolute discretion of the Ministry. Most of the freezing works are owned by companies in which farmers have controlling interests. On the other hand, it has to be admitted that New Zealand loses control of the meat after shipment, and that strange things happen to it in Britain, where the American packers undoubtedly are able to share in its handling.

CASE FOR GERMANY IN UPPER SILESIA

While Poland Has Conscripted Germany Has Not, and a Vote in Plebiscite for Poland May Mean 'Rifle on the Shoulder'

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany—At the moment of writing a great campaign to raise money to defray the expenses of Germans entitled to take part in the forthcoming plebiscite to decide the destiny of Upper Silesia is in progress and hundreds of school boys and school girls daily parade the streets of Berlin asking rich and poor to put a coin or a mark note in their collection boxes. A vast gala performance a few nights back in Professor Reinhardt's new famous theater added no less a sum than 1,000,000 marks to the election campaign fund.

Some of the motives which, therefore, are likely to determine the voters who decide the vital issue whether Upper Silesia is to remain German or become Polish may be mentioned. The case for Poland may be summarized as follows: (1) The majority of inhabitants of Upper Silesia regard Polish as their mother tongue. (2) The vast mass of the town workers and peasants are Polish in their language, and in their general outlook on life. (3) Former German governments treated the Upper Silesian Poles with barely concealed contempt. Protestant landlords and Prussian officials governed a Roman Catholic Reichardt's now famous theater added no less a sum than 1,000,000 marks to the election campaign fund.

The case for Germany might be summarized in this fashion: (1) Industrially and politically Upper Silesia has been in association with Germany for upward of 500 years. (2) Upper Silesia's persistent, and in spite of war and after-war difficulties, present prosperity economically and financially is entirely due to German enterprise, technical efficiency and administration. German bureaucracy has given Upper Silesia splendid postal and telegraph service, magnificent municipal and state buildings. (3) Poland has compulsory service and Germany has not. A vote for Poland means conscription for the young men of Upper Silesia and prolonged separation for their wives.

The last mentioned consideration is what that courageous German publicist, Mr. von Gerlach of the "Welt am Montag," calls "Germany's trump card," and will have an enormous influence on the voting. "The strongest arm against Poland," he says, "is her compulsory military service. Poland has conscription; Germany has not. A vote for Poland means a vote for the rifle on the shoulder. The Upper Silesians know that Germany is out of war for generations, but they remember the aggressiveness which Poland recently displayed against Russia and they will probably think twice

before casting their vote for that country."

Taxes on Incompetence

The energy with which Germans and Poles are alike conducting the campaign preceding the plebiscite is explained by the enormous value of the prize at stake. Upper Silesia, as Mr. Keynes pointed out in his now famous book, supplied 23 per cent of Germany's total coal before the war—43,000,000 tons in the year 1912. "By voting Polish," adds Mr. Keynes, "the Upper Silesia can escape the liability for the indemnity and the crushing taxation consequent on voting German. On the other hand the bankruptcy and incompetence of the new Polish state might determine those who were disposed to vote on economic rather than on political grounds."

The German Chancellor, Mr. Fehrenbach, the German Foreign Secretary, Dr. Simons and other prominent Germans, take the line that if Germany loses Upper Silesia the Allies lose their indemnities. "If you want us to pay you the millions you are clamoring for," says Dr. Simons as he looks across the Rhine at France, "you must sink your sympathies for Poland and even if we lose the plebiscite allow us all the same to have Upper Silesia." There is much to be said for that point of view but it was one which should have appealed to the peacemakers at Paris who decided on the plebiscite and will not appeal to the voters.

Economic Reconstruction

Dr. Bernard Dernburg, former Minister of the Colonies, and one of the ablest men in Germany today, seems to think, however, that the Allies, once they realize how vitally their own interests require the disputed territory remaining with Germany, will intervene in some vague yet effective way with the Poles.

"Whoever helps Germany to keep Upper Silesia serves the economic reconstruction not merely of Germany but of the world," he says. "The picture of the economic situation of all lands—neutrals, victors, and conquered—is the same: unemployment, dissatisfaction, a mournful and uncertain future. And why?"

"The economic structure of the world rests upon the exchange of goods. A merchant who drove nearly half his clients into bankruptcy would hardly be surprised when he learned that business was declining and profits diminishing. That is what the Allies have done to the 300,000,000 people in central and eastern Europe, all potential consumers and producers. I cannot understand why England, a sane country industrially, should lend a hand to the game. So far as Upper Silesia is concerned we have still a

mission. If we persuade Upper Silesia to remain German we serve the ends of justice, of loyalty to our brothers there and the Fatherland, and do a great service to the whole civilized world."

It is estimated that over 300,000 Upper Silesians, entitled to vote, are now in Germany and it is to take them to their homes in special trains that funds are now being raised.

FAIR TREATMENT OF NATIVE RACES URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony—Sir Charles Crewe, in speaking at St. Andrews College, Grahamstown, recently said the Union's policy with regard to native affairs, which was one of the most important things we had to consider in Africa today, would be reflected right up to the interior, and they had to see that the policy pursued in the future was one which would deal out justice, equality, and fairness to subject races. That was a burden which could only be borne if every one in the country of European origin was determined to do his duty in dealing with the subject races. One thing which was going to make it possible for us to continue the governing of people who were daily becoming more educated and more enlightened owing to our work, was to keep up, so to speak, "our aristocracy of Europeans" who would depend solely for their force and for their means of continuing the government on lines we had known, upon character, and nothing else but character.

We "had succeeded in bringing the native tribes out of complete barbarism to a state of enlightenment and civilization, which was one of the greatest tributes to the government of the old days, and of the Union since, but if we were to go on as we must develop still more Christianity, civilization, and enlightenment. If we did not there could be no question as to what must follow when one race far exceeded another in numbers, as the native races did in this country." South Africa could only be maintained if every one, especially the young people, realized the duties that pertained to government by the white races, and were prepared to perform these duties. That meant carrying with us an equipment of chivalry, truth, honesty, and justice, and it was schools like St. Andrews which fitted people for that particular work which fell upon white people in this country. Such schools taught the very points to which he had referred, and not the least of these was Christianity.

ARMENIA SEEN AS A SOVIET REPUBLIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—In the opinion of T. P. Conwill-Evans, the acting secretary of the British Armenia Committee, there is now little doubt that Armenia has become a Soviet republic, as recently reported in The Christian Science Monitor. The above committee, however, states that while it has received no confirmation of the news up to the present time from official sources in Armenia, the news has not been unexpected to those who have been conversant with political developments in the Caucasus.

"Since the armistice of 1918," Mr. Conwill-Evans states, "Armenia has had no peace. She has had to meet constant attacks on three fronts by Bolsheviks, Turks, and Kurds. During the last six or eight weeks the whole might of the Kemal army has been thrown against her exhausted and half-starved troops. But fight on she did until capitulation was a physical necessity. Had Armenia not been scrupulously loyal in defending the clauses of the Sevres treaty, which the Turks sought to undermine, she might have accepted from the first the Russian offer of arbitration and shirked this desperate struggle. She might have followed the example of Georgia, and given up without a murmur the use of her railways."

"Armenia, however, fought on, always hoping for allied success, but her hopes were in vain. The Assembly of the League of Nations, meeting at Geneva, began to cast about for ways and means of succor. Meanwhile the foes of Armenia were being supplied with munitions and arms by French and Italian traders. In the meantime the Prime Minister of Great Britain replied to the president of the League, refusing to give other than moral support, when financial and material guarantees are imperative. Other governments reply to the same effect. Moscow does not fail to grasp the opportunity so richly offered by the Allies. Armenia faced with extinction or sovietism and life, accepts the latter."

"What of the future? Armenia needs all the help which we can give her, both in setting her on her feet and in the more immediate task of feeding and clothing her population; while we are at war with Russia we can do nothing. If and when the western powers are at peace with Soviet Russia, it will be possible to cooperate in rescuing this sorely tried people."

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IRISH HOME RULE BILL BECOMES LAW

After Many Vicissitudes and Important Amendments in Houses of Parliament the Measure Finally Receives Royal Assent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—After many vicissitudes and innumerable amendments the Government of Ireland Bill has received the royal assent and become law. The time is opportune, therefore, to recall the main provisions of this "Bill for the Better Government of Ireland."

No idea of the history and development of the proposed act can be complete without a knowledge of the bill as it left the House of Commons. For the purpose of the present article, therefore, it is proposed to give a brief summary of the principal provisions of the bill as it left that House, reserving as the subject of a future article the consideration of the important amendments introduced by the House of Lords and the subsequent action of the House of Commons.

The original bill provided for the establishment for southern Ireland of a Parliament consisting of His Majesty the King and the House of Commons of southern Ireland, and for northern Ireland a Parliament consisting of the King and the House of Commons of northern Ireland. Northern Ireland consists of the parliamentary counties of Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry, and southern Ireland consists of so much of Ireland as is not comprised within these parliamentary counties and boroughs.

Council's Constitution
With a view to harmonious action on matters affecting Ireland as a whole, the bill provides in addition to the two parliaments, a council for the whole of Ireland. In the first instance this council will consist of a person, appointed by the King, who will be president; 20 persons of whom not less than 10 will be members of the House of Commons of southern Ireland chosen by that House; and 20 persons, of whom not less than 10 will be members of the House of Commons of northern Ireland chosen by that House. The constitution of the Council of Ireland, however, may from time to time be varied by identical acts passed by the two parliaments. In the bill as it left the House of Commons, the duty of framing a scheme for second houses for the two parliaments was left to the Council of Ireland.

The bill makes a definite provision for the subsequent Union of Ireland under a single parliament. The parliaments of southern Ireland and northern Ireland may, by identical acts, establish in lieu of the Council of Ireland a parliament for the whole of Ireland consisting of the King, and one or two houses which will be known as the Parliament of Ireland. Unless any powers and duties are retained by the parliaments and governments of southern Ireland and northern Ireland under the constituent acts, these will cease to exist.

Matters Excluded
Subject to the provisions of the act, the two parliaments will, within their respective areas, have power to make laws for the peace, order, and good government of Ireland, with the following limitations: They will not have power to make laws except in respect of matters exclusively relating to the portion of Ireland within their jurisdiction and they will not have power to make laws in respect of certain matters.

The following are excluded: The crown, or the succession to the crown, or a regency, or the property of the crown (including forewaste vested in the crown), or the Lord Lieutenant, or the making of peace or war, regulation of the conduct of any portion of His Majesty's subjects during the existence of hostilities between foreign states with which His Majesty is at peace, or the navy, the army, the air force, or treaties, or any relations with foreign states, or relations with other parts of His Majesty's dominions, or submarine cables, wireless telegraphy, aerial navigation, copyright, or patent rights, or any matter declared to be a reserved matter.

Important provisions are made in the bill for the preservation of religious equality. In the exercise of their power to make laws, neither of the two parliaments may make a law so as to establish or endow any religion, or prohibit or restrict the free exercise thereof, or give a preference or advantage, or impose any disadvantage on account of religious belief, or alter the constitution of any religious body except where alteration is approved by such body. Any law made in contravention of these restrictions will be void and any existing enactment by which any disability is imposed on account of religious belief will cease to have effect in Ireland.

Seats in British Parliament

Under the new act considerable powers will still be invested in the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The Lord Lieutenant will, in His Majesty's name, summon, prorogue, and dissolve the two parliaments, and give and withhold the assent of His Majesty to bills passed and to orders of the Council of Ireland. The House of Commons of southern Ireland will consist of 128 members returned by the constituencies in southern Ireland, and the House of Commons of northern Ireland will consist of 52 members returned by the constituencies of northern Ireland elected by proportional representation, each elector having one transferable vote.

Irish electors, of course, will still have the right of representation in the British House of Commons. The number of members to be returned to constituencies in Ireland to serve in the Parliament of the United Kingdom will be 46, namely, four from the

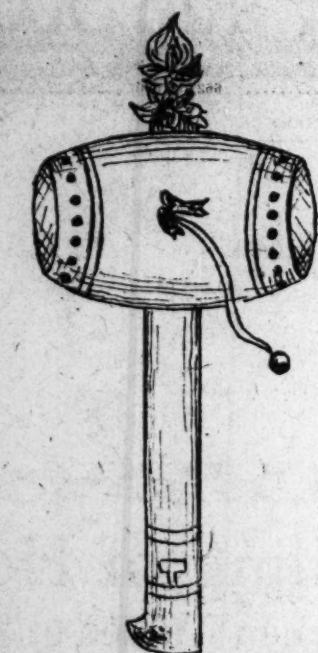
boroughs, 26 from the counties, and three from the universities of southern Ireland, and four from the boroughs, eight from the counties, and one from the universities of northern Ireland.

Under the financial clauses, the bill provides for an exchequer and consolidated fund of southern Ireland, and an exchequer and consolidated fund of northern Ireland separate from one another and from those of the United Kingdom. The power of the two parliaments includes power to make laws with respect to the imposing, charging, levying, and collection of taxes, other than customs duties, excise duties on articles manufactured and produced, and excess profits duty; corporation profits tax, and any other tax on profits, and income tax. Under the original bill they would have power to impose an additional income tax in their respective areas. Provision must be made by the parliaments for the cost within their respective jurisdictions of Irish services.

Imperial Contribution
Ireland will in each year make a contribution toward the imperial liabilities and expenditure, including national debt changes, naval, military, and civil expenditure. This contribution will, until the end of the second financial year, be calculated at the rate of £18,000,000 per year, apportioned as between southern Ireland and northern Ireland at the rate of 56 per cent to southern Ireland, and 44 per cent to northern Ireland. There must in respect of each year be paid out of the consolidated fund of the United Kingdom to the exchequer of southern Ireland and northern Ireland, after making the necessary deductions the Irish residuary share of reserved taxes apportioned between them.

Extensive provisions are made for the courts of law and the administration of justice. There will be established supreme courts of judicature for southern and northern Ireland, respectively, and a court having appellate jurisdiction throughout the whole of Ireland known as the High Court of Appeal for Ireland. All enactments relating to the Supreme Court of Ireland will apply to the supreme courts in southern and northern Ireland, respectively. After the appointed day no judge for southern Ireland will be named in a commission for the northern section and vice versa.

Amendments Made
The High Court of Appeal will be constituted of the following judges: The Lord Chancellor of England, who will be president of the court, the Lord Chief Justice of southern Ireland and the Lord Chief Justice of northern Ireland, and of such other judges as may from time to time be nominated. All existing county judges, and all existing Irish officers of the Crown serving in an established ca-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
The T'ao-ku, a curious drum

capacity will continue in office, subject, of course, to the provisions of the act. During its passage through the House of Commons a clause was added to the bill making provision in the event of either of the parliaments not being properly constituted at the first election, for the dissolution of the particular Parliament, and the taking over of its powers of government by the Lord Lieutenant and a committee of privy councillors appointed by His Majesty. In this form the bill went forward to the House of Lords, where numerous and drastic amendments were incorporated before the bill finally became law. These will be dealt with in a later article.



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CHINESE MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

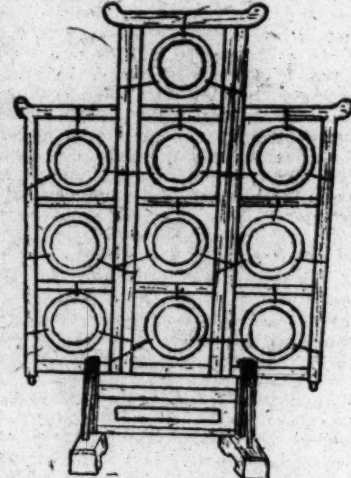
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Music, as western nations understand the term, is not appreciated by the Chinese. Their music has all the primitiveness of the Pythagorean system from which it originated, both the music and instruments of the Confucian age having been destroyed at the Burning of the Books, (B. C. 212).

But in subsequent times a few ancient instruments were rediscovered so that it may well be believed that the forms of many in use today are of extreme antiquity.

Instruments of Percussion
Of such is the T'ê-ch'ing (single sonorous stone) shaped like a carpenter's square suspended from a frame, and the Pien-ch'ing (stone chime), 16 such stones alike in size but differing in thickness, tuned to the chromatic intervals, (unequal temperament) of the Chinese scale. Both these are found in every Confucian temple and official place of worship. A secular use of them would be considered most profane.

Fulfilling similar functions in the temple, i. e. to give the pitch and punctuate the hymns and prayers, are round single bells and bell-chimes. The stone and metal instruments answer each other from opposite sides of the temples.

The Lo (gong) is of more secular and general use. In shape like a broad-rimmed plate, gongs vary from



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
The Yün-lo, a gong-chime

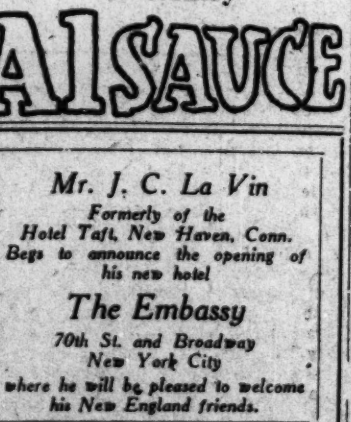
two inches to two feet in diameter. They are used in private life to announce visitors, in the army to give signals, in the street by the sweets vendor and to announce the approach of civic workers.

The Yün-lo (gong-chime) is a set of ten little gongs suspended by silken cords to a frame. It is used like the stone and bell-chimes in the temples and sometimes for show in wedding processions.

Of percussion instruments quite the most curious is the Yü. It is of wood, in the form of a tiger crouched upon a stand, and has its due place in the Confucian ceremonies. At the end of each strophe it is struck with a stick thrice upon the head and then three times the stick is rasped along the serrated ridge of the back.

The great variety of drums can be referred to only briefly. They are never braced with cords, the membrane being invariably nailed on. Exceptional examples are sometimes as much as five feet in diameter. The Yung-ku is a kettle-drum slung in a stand and usually ornately decorated. But perhaps the T'ao-ku is the most interesting form. It has a handle passing through the barrel by which it is twirled so causing two balls attached by thongs to strike upon the heads. It is used in the rituals and is also carried by the itinerant vendor of millinery in the streets.

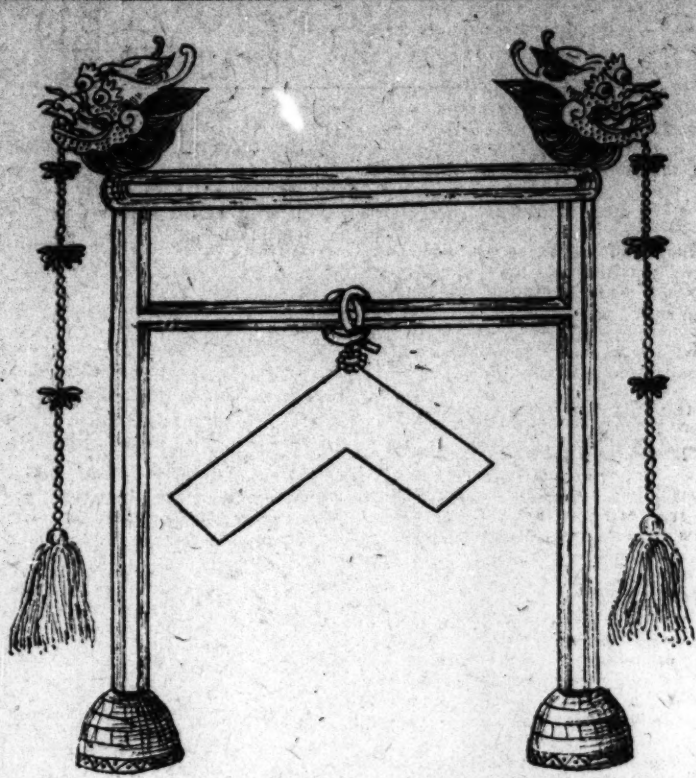
In China such instruments are never strung with gut; either silk or metal is used. The most celebrated stringed instrument is certainly the classical Ch'in, said to be the invention of P'u-Hsi, (B. C. 252). Its dimensions, form and materials are supposed to have their origin in nature, while even the number of threads to each string are prescribed. The seven strings pass over a bridge and through the sound board, being tightened by nuts below. The 13 studs are of metal, the



is today's delicious hash with money saved and satisfaction gained, if to the hash you add plenty of the "wonder-worker of cookery"—

AL SAUCE

Mr. J. C. La Vin
Formerly of the
Hotel Taft, New Haven, Conn.
Begs to announce the opening of
his new hotel
The Embassy
70th St. and Broadway
New York City
where he will be pleased to welcome
his New England friends.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
The T'ê-ch'ing, a sonorous stone

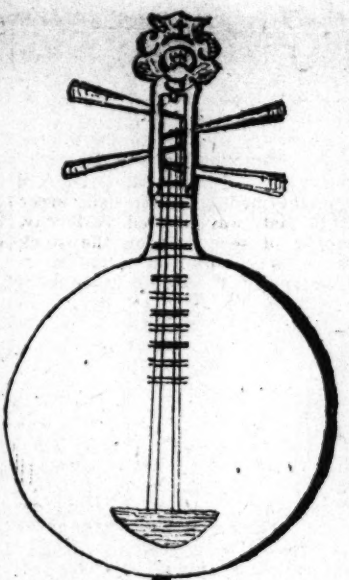
body of Tungwood, the nuts of marble or jade.

It is extremely difficult to play and is the instrument of elegance in China. Six of them are used at the Confucian ceremonies.

A similarly shaped instrument is the Shô, but it has 25 strings, originally it had as many as 50. Each string has a movable bridge, the whole being distinctively colored, (blue, red, or yellow, white and black), in fives. A similar variant, with 14 strings only, is known as the Tsang.

Guitars are of several kinds. The P'i-p'a (balloon guitar) with four strings representing the four seasons, is used on joyful occasions, with the flute, and by troubadours to accompany their songs. It is never used at religious ceremonies. It is mostly played tremolo like our mandolin. The San-hsien (three-stringed) is also a favorite with street singers, while the Yüeh-ch'in (moon guitar) perhaps the most pleasing in tone, is often used with the P'i-p'a to accompany ballads.

Chinese violins are quite primitive. The Hu-ch'in has a hollow cylindrical body of bamboo, wood or copper, covered with snakeskin. Through this the long neck passes. It has either two or four silk strings and like the Erh-hsien (two-stringed violin) the bow passes between the strings so that bowing is somewhat difficult. The

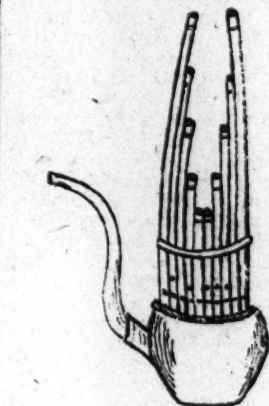


Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
The Yüeh-ch'in, a moon guitar

latter instrument varies in shape, the body being either of bamboo, coconut or shell. Both are very popular with the poorer classes.

Wind instruments are not of great

variety. A long horn with sliding tube is used for military purposes. A trumpet like a Roman tuba, though military, is also used by itinerant knife



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
The Shêng, which is supposed to reproduce the voice of the Phoenix

grinders, while a curved variety is played at weddings.

Flutes were formerly of copper, jade, or marble. The commonest now used is the T'ien-sha, a bamboo tube bound with silk. It is found in every orchestra. The only difference between ordinary flutes and those used in the rituals is that the latter are ornamented with dragons' heads.

The "So-na" (clarinet) is also immensely popular in spite of its shrill, unmusical tones. It is a wooden pipe with copper bell and mouthpiece like the English oboe.

Of all Chinese instruments none is more charming than the Shêng. Directly descended from the panpipes, it is traditionally associated with the Phoenix and supposed to reproduce its voice. An organ in miniature, it has a soundbox of lacquered wood the size and shape of a cup. The reeds are grouped in fancied resemblance to a bird's tail. It is never used in popular orchestras and although it is generally carried at weddings, it is only for show. It is used at the Confucian ceremonies to support the flutes.

GOVERNOR GIVES UP STAFF
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BALTIMORE, Maryland—Governor Ritchie has announced that he will appoint no military staff, but will have officers assigned from the national guard when such aides are needed, and these are to be selected from those who served in the recent war.

SALE OF 400 THREAD SILK SWEATERS

\$28.50

RECENTLY SELLING AT \$38 TO \$52
Ready Wednesday morning.

A manufacturer of fine thread silk sweaters accepted our offer for a quantity of Silk Tuxedo Sweaters in a beautiful stitch and splendid color assortment. The quality is such that we have taken our entire stock of similar sweaters selling up to \$52 each and included them in this sale. Colors: black, navy, brown, myrtle, henna, plum, gold, lavender, Copenhagen, jade, white, sky, pink, tan, etc.; sizes 34 to 46.
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BOSTON

UNIQUE MASONIC CEREMONY HELD

Provincial Grand Royal Arch Chapter Revived in Perth After Being Dormant 20 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
EDINBURGH, Scotland—A very unusual ceremony, if it is not, indeed, unique, in the annals of Scottish Freemasonry, has just taken place—the reconstitution of the Provincial Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Perthshire, which has been dormant for about 20 years. The ceremony was performed by the First Grand Principal, the Earl of Cassillis, at the famous lodge room of Secon and Perth, No. 3. Afterwards he installed as grand superintendent of the newly reconstituted province, Maj. William Haig of Crief, a cousin of Field Marshal Earl Haig.

Major Haig was initiated in Lodge Strathearn, No. 34, Crief, and rose through the various offices until he occupied the principal chair. At the present moment he is master of the Royal Ark Mariner and Red Cross Lodge of Crief. There was a large muster of Grand Chapter officers present, in addition to deputations from other provinces and many representatives from other provinces and the commodious lodge room was packed. England was represented by Capt. F. T. Lake of Cray's Valley Chapter, No. 2147, Chislehurst. In the course of the proceedings it was pointed out that the Supreme Royal Arch Chapter of Scotland is now the fourth largest chapter in the world.

New Lodge Opened
What may be regarded as the formal opening of the Progress Masonic Temple in Dundee has just taken place, although the ceremony of consecration will not take place for a month or two. Some months ago the members of Lodge Progress acquired the building on the west side of Hilltown, in which the Panmure church had carried on its mission work for two generations. The interior of the building has been entirely reconstructed to adapt it for Masonic purposes and now consists of one spacious hall, with necessary ante-room accommodation.

The consecration of the youngest Masonic lodge has just been performed at Saline, when Lodge Kinnead, No. 1239, was opened by the Earl of Elgin, accompanied by members of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Life and Kinross. The dedication service was conducted by the Rev. J. W. Baird, provincial grand chaplain. Representatives from all the lodges in West Fife attended.

Efficiency High
The brethren of Lodge St. Andrew, No. 314, Pittlochry, have just celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the

foundation of the lodge by holding a successful assembly in the Public Hall. The lodge was consecrated in 1895, when a deputation from Grand Lodge was present, headed by the Earl of Rosslyn. The lodge has put through a record number of candidates since the war, and has reached a very high state of efficiency under the present enthusiastic and capable master, J. D. Macgregor.

MORMON MERCHANTS STOP TOBACCO SALES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
PHOENIX, Arizona—The people of Snowflake, Pinedale, Taylor, Shumway, Linden, Lakeside, St. Joseph and Woodruff, communities in southern Navajo County, have led in a campaign directed against tobacco. In all the southern towns, save Show Low, every merchant has signed an agreement to sell no tobacco in the future. Show Low will sell only to tourists and strangers. These towns are peopled mainly by people of the Mormon faith and the movement is declared by the elders directed especially toward the betterment of the youth and suppression of the cigarette habit brought back from the war.

QUEBEC FORESTERS GO ABOARD
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
QUEBEC, Quebec—From every quarter in the Province of Quebec has come appreciation of the policy of the Lands and Forests Department in sending employees of the provincial Forest Service—graduates of the Forestry School—to Europe, to spend a period of six months in making advanced studies of forestry practices and utilization in France, Belgium, Switzerland and Germany. Among the provinces of the Dominion, Quebec is setting the pace in this direction, with the prospect that a number of scholarships may be established, under which several foresters will be sent annually to Europe for intensive study of particular problems.

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STROHBER
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THE FULL DOLLAR
In the Smith & Barnes Pianos and Player-Pianos, the Strohber, the Willard, the Hoffmann, and the Lessing pianos at today's prices you will, doubtless, be surprised to find the old-time purchasing power of your dollar is fully preserved. Call at our nearest store or write for catalog and details on our convenient payment plan.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

SIGNS OF ACTIVITY
IN SHOE MARKETS

Wholesale Buyers on the Defensive in Manufactured Lines—Trade in Hides and Leathers Reported to Be Improving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Outwardly the Boston shoe market gives evidence of activity, many wholesale buyers having already registered, and the number will be augmented day by day until the last of the month. Just what action the larger buyers may adopt is not yet clear, but so far they appear to be on the defensive, doing little beyond sampling.

Although there seems to be a growing appreciation that the limit of deflation has been reached, generally, the uncertainty prevailing the future is still dense, and too unpropitious to warrant buyers in being aggressive.

Interviews with southern and western merchants brought out the fact that farmers and planters are backward in their settlements, therefore the wholesale houses are obliged to carry along accounts past due, so contract for the future with extreme caution.

Manufacturers specializing foreign trade report that the low rate of exchange and complex conditions in the European markets preclude the feasibility of exploiting far-away points, and the moratorium now in force in Cuba is a prohibition against any effort to deal in that market, where there is, approximately, between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000 tied up for the past six months.

Chicago Packer Hide Market

Late sales reported in the Chicago packer hide market show a steadiness to the activity which started 30 days or more ago, the following being of some significance.

	Price	Year
45,000 Sept-Oct-Nov light native	130	36c
10,000 Oct light native	130	36c
2,500 Sept-Oct light native cows	13	36c
2,500 Sept-Oct light native cows	13	36c
2,500 Sept-Oct light native cows	13	36c
2,500 Dec branded steers	14	33c

The trend toward business development is quite obvious, and though the wheels of trade are moving slowly, it is regarded as a better indication of a return to normal conditions than spasmodic operations of large caliber.

Tanners report a steady inquiry for leather with some bookings of ordinary size, but are disinclined to buy hides for future needs on the present outlook, though prices are low, and seemingly firm.

Native steers are moving slowly, the packers holding for a price which buyers consider inconsistent with quotations for other good grades, therefore the trade is waiting for rates more in harmony with hides in general.

Hide receipts continue to fall below those of last winter, still the fact has little or no effect on market prices. Reports from hide centers like St. Louis, Kansas City, and St. Joseph, Missouri, and Fort Worth, Texas, show receipts quite in accord with those at Chicago. In normal times this condition would be a bullish factor, and must eventually prove such.

Country hides are quiet, quotations nominal. South American hides are inactive, but prices are firm as summer qualities are coming in.

Leather Markets

A decidedly firmer tone is noticed in the leather markets, bids which were considered and often accepted in December are now turned down. Furthermore, buyers are disposed to contract for sizable lots, but find the market is creeping away from that low condition so noticeable during the last six months.

Hemlock sole leather is moving fairly well, B. A. No. 1 leather selling at 40 cents with a 5 cent downward ratio as the quality recedes. Chicago and St. Louis markets report trading is mostly for small lots.

Union sole leather tanners report a steady improvement in the demand, especially in the call from the sole cutters. Shoe factory buyers are more in evidence, and give promise of placing contracts in the near future. Heavy steer backs are now quoted at 60 cents, light backs at 55 cents, and light to medium cow backs from 42 cents to 48 cents. Offal is active, prices very firm.

Oak sole leather quotations are a bit higher, their former flexibility now being absent. Business is still small, but there are encouraging evidences that trading will soon start in earnest. The calfskin market took a bound forward last week, both in volume of business and prices which strengthened, no doubt, because of some large confidential deals during the past four weeks. Tanners have unloaded just enough now to assume a firmer attitude, so the days of bargains, at a buyer's price, may be over. Choice colored skins are firm at 55 cents to 50 cents.

Buyers of side upper leather are daily inquirers, and trading is more active, with a brighter outlook for all grades. Prices of standard tanbages are now strong.

Quotations on leathers follow. Chrome-colored sides 40 cents, ranging down to 30. Blacks, same tanbages, about 5 cents less in the different grades. Milk is dull, best selections 35 cents. Combination and bark-tanned sides have a price range of 30 cents to 15 cents. Chicago and St. Louis report business quiet.

The glassed hide market has had a shaggy awakening and inquiries are constant, while sales of ordinary amounts are booked daily.

PRICES COMPARED
IN BOND MARKET

December Quotations Are Below Those of November but Upward Trend Steady at Present

NEW YORK, New York—The bond market, that had a setback in December, is surging forward again with renewed vigor, although some government securities have shown slight recession recently.

An indication of the present trend is found in the following table covering the average price of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds:

	Year	Dec.	Nov.
10 highest grade rails...	75.50	75.30	75.30
10 second grade rails...	74.12	74.12	74.12
10 public utility bonds...	69.74	69.74	69.74
10 industrial bonds...	84.87	84.87	84.87
Combined average...	76.51	76.51	76.51

*Declined.

Dow Jones & Co.'s index number for December, 1920, based on average prices and yields of 40 corporation bonds, including high and second-grade railroad, public utility, and industrial issues, made a sharp decline to 57.72, against 60.64 in November.

While bond prices suffered a severe decline in December, they did not quite reach the record low established in May, 1920, when the index stood at 57.23. Weakness in December was almost wholly due to selling by investors to establish losses for income tax reports.

An idea of combined price movement of bonds may be obtained from the following comparisons of December, 1920, indices, with average for November, the record low of May, 1920, low of 1919 in December, low of 1918 in September, high of 1917 in January, and the low of 1916 in August, with low levels recorded in February, 1915, and December, 1914:

	High	Low	Pub- lic	Indus- trial
Dec., 1920	71.35	58.52	49.85	82.73
Nov., 1920	73.86	60.86	52.83	86.61
May, 1920	66.82	55.28	50.65	88.51
Dec., 1919	72.59	60.72	55.08	87.13
Sept., 1918	77.10	62.72	62.00	88.24
Jan., 1917	95.51	80.18	78.97	75.63
Aug., 1916	91.49	76.74	76.61	75.47
Feb., 1915	88.65	74.91	73.28	65.77
Dec., 1914	85.69	75.93	71.11	66.10

ESTIMATED WEALTH
OF VARIOUS NATIONS

NEW YORK, New York—According to the New York State Savings Bank Association the estimated wealth of the United States today is \$300,000,000,000, a gain of \$50,000,000,000 since 1914; that of Great Britain is estimated at \$200,000,000,000, an increase of \$100,000,000,000. The latter's gain is partly due to wealth added by Mesopotamia oil fields, African territory taken from Germany, and the elimination of Germany as a trade competitor. The wealth of France is estimated at \$100,000,000,000, an increase of \$35,000,000,000 since 1914. Italy and Belgium added one-third to their wealth and Japan about 50 per cent. The pre-war national wealth of Germany is down from \$55,000,000,000 to probably \$20,000,000,000. Austria's wealth is down from \$40,000,000,000 to \$10,000,000,000.

FOREIGN TRADE ONE
HUNDRED YEARS AGO

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1821, value of all exports from the United States aggregated \$61,653,640. Today, American manufacturers transact about 12 times that much export business in a month—exports for September, 1920, being \$606,000,000.

Of \$51,000,000 export total for 1821, \$31,000,000 was crude materials for use in manufacturing; \$12,000,000 foodstuffs, crude, partly or wholly manufactured; \$4,000,000 manufactures for further use in manufacturing, leaving only \$2,000,000 in manufactures ready for consumption.

During the fiscal year 1920, America's export trade had grown to \$7,950,000. This represents domestic goods and does not include foreign goods imported and then re-exported. Of this sum, \$2,835,000,000 represented manufactures ready for consumption.

COPPER PRICE ADVANCED

NEW YORK, New York—Some copper dealers have advanced their quotations to 13 1/2 cents a pound for spot shipments and 13 3/4 cents for future deliveries. These prices are 1/2 cent above previous quotations. The advance in prices is said to be due to the fact that consumers are showing more interest and also to an increase in export demand.

GENERAL ASPHALT BONDS SOLD

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Drexel & Co., as syndicate managers, have announced that all of the issue of General Asphalt 8 per cent 10-year sinking fund gold bonds have been sold.

RAND GOLD OUTPUT

LONDON, England—The output of gold at the mines of the Rand in December, 1920, was 633,215 fine ounces, compared with 633,737 fine ounces in November and 662,472 fine ounces in October.

BAR MILL RESUMES OPERATIONS

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—The bar mill of the West Pennsylvania Steel Company has resumed after being closed since December. All other departments will be in full operation within a few days.

CANADA'S ORIENTAL
TRADE PROSPECTS

Senator, After Visit to Japan, Outlines Opportunities for Business, Especially in the Raw Materials of Dominion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—Canada will find the Japanese market singular and distinctive, and the value of Japan's trade during this transitional period cannot be overestimated," said Sen. Lorne C. Webster of Montreal, upon his return from a visit to Japan, where he made a close study of the industrial and business situation.

"The Japanese are initiative—they are not explorers or discoverers by nature," said Mr. Webster. "They look to the western world constantly for ideas, and because of this, advertising is the crux of the problem of selling in Japan. Beyond everything else, Canada's need of publicity in this market display counts."

"It would be wise at the same time to note the disabilities of the Japanese markets. The masses of Japan are humble-living folk, with few special necessities. As they become sufficiently westernized to demand other commodities, their needs will be supplied in great part by their own manufacturers. The cheapness of labor, and the marked initiative facilities of the Japanese, will always restrict the range of imports, as they can reproduce many foreign articles at unapproachable prices. Also, many Japanese artisans are exquisite workmen, and any article that relies upon its craftsmanship to sell it will be difficult to place in Japan. All in all, Canada's best chances for Japanese sales today are her raw and semi-manufactured materials."

Salemen in Japan

"Canada will sell to Japanese industry rather than to the general purchasing public. The exporter who is considering Japan cannot work by catalogue. He must go after the business personally. It is useless to try and place goods in such an intensively developed country without knowing conditions thoroughly. When a Canadian salesman visits Japan, he will find two main sources of approach to the buyer."

"If he has raw materials or semi-manufactured products that are destined for Japanese manufacturers, minute information will be at his disposal through the medium of the many boards of trade. These bodies are five and comprehensive organizations, their secretaries are hospitable and courteous, and there is no language handicap, as English is the recognized alternative in Japanese commercial circles. In regard to manufactured articles, an attractive product well advertised is the preliminary to sales."

As to the type of articles that the Japanese market would take from Canada, Senator Webster was of the opinion that only high quality articles should be offered. Clothes, boots and shoes, and toilet articles were among the immediate accoutrements that must be supplied, and as long as the Japanese relied upon Western models, there would be opportunities for placing these products in their markets. Greater, however, than the needs of the individual were the needs of the new Japan, which had developed so rapidly. It was an age of buildings, and raw materials were of great value.

Small, where mass production of Japanese articles extracted the maximum of value from all ores and lumbars and earths. Many of the roads of Japan were bad, but the growth of interprovincial transport had brought forward the subject of state-developed trunk roads. Herein lay openings for Canadian road-making machinery and timber.

The pre-war national wealth of Germany is down from \$55,000,000,000 to probably \$20,000,000,000. Austria's wealth is down from \$40,000,000,000 to \$10,000,000,000.

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FINANCIAL NOTES

A wage reduction of from 20 to 33 1/3 per cent has been announced by manufacturers affecting all workers in leather dressing and the tanning industry, according to a dispatch from Gloversville, New York.

The latest estimates on the Cuban sugar crop for the season 1920-21, indicate that it will be slightly more than 4,000,000 tons.

A Paris cable says France has a surplus of coal large enough to supply all her economic and domestic needs for the next six months.

Switzerland's exports of embroidery to the United States amounted to \$2,000,000 francs in 1920 as against \$2,000,000 francs in the banner year of 1907, and 61,000,000 francs in 1913.

The Krupp factories have declared gross profit for 1920 of 159,000,000 marks, compared with 117,000,000 marks in 1919. Net profit for 1920 was 79,500,000 marks.

Preliminary discussions are reported to have been begun by the government of Switzerland looking toward a loan of \$75,000,000.

Stockholders of the United States Envelope Company have voted to increase the common stock from \$1,000,000 to \$4,000,000, making the total capitalization \$8,000,000. Part of the new capital will be issued for the company's factory at Springfield, Massachusetts.

The Cunard Steamship Company is to act as agent for new steamship line between Boston and Australia.

The Spanish Minister of Finance announces the duty on motor cars will be considerably reduced.

Advices from Berne, Switzerland, say that for some time past Switzerland has been suffering from a plethora of silver coins smuggled into that country has been extremely large.

While the curve of daily production of electricity for 1920 shows a reduction in demand for power due to slowing up of industries in the latter half of the year, total production of kilowatt hours, according to the Geological Survey for the 10 months ended October, 1920, is considerably larger than for the same period of 1919.

The total output for the period during 1920 was 36,484,000,000 kilowatt hours vs. 31,500,000,000 kilowatt hours for 1919, an increase of 15.3 per cent.

Two hundred and fifty Lancashire (England) cotton mills with a total capital of \$31,000,000, paid in 1920 \$25,500,000 in dividends. One mill paid 425 per cent.

LITTLE TRADING IN
LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England—Opinion as to an early reduction in the Bank of England's rate of discount, which has been maintained at 7 per cent since April 15 last, was divided yesterday.

Trading in securities on the stock exchange was small and the markets hesitated. Gilt-edged investment issues were maintained. Brazilian loans were weaker on talk about a new notation. Oil shares hardened. Shell Transport & Trading was 6 1/2. Mexican Eagle was 6 9/16.

Dollar descriptions were lower in sympathy with the movement of the New York exchange. Home rails dropped again. Grand Trunks were firm. Support was furnished to South American rails. Kafirs were flabby, owing to further recession in the price for bar gold.

Bar gold was quoted at 108s. 10d. per fine ounce, compared with 112s. 6d. Monday. Consols money 47, unchanged. British 5s 83 1/4, off 1/4. British 4 1/2s 77, unchanged.

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois—Foreign buying led to fresh strength in the wheat market yesterday, opening quotations ranging from unchanged to 2 cents higher. March closed at 83 1/4 and May at 1.69. Corn held firm, May closing at 74 1/4 and July at 75 1/4. Hogs were sold at 25 to 35 cents below Monday's average. Fresh pork dropped in price 7 to 4 cents a pound, making the total fall for loins 10 cents a pound so far this year. Loins were quoted at 17 cents to 22 cents a pound, January lard, 18 1/2; May lard, 18 3/8; January ribs, 12.00, and May ribs, 12.72.

DENIM CUT HEAVILY

NEW YORK, New York—Overall denim prices have been revised by one of the largest manufacturers to a basis of 17 cents for 2.20 indigos. The top price in the open markets last year in second-hand trading was 55 cents and the highest price named by agents was 44 cents. The new prices will mean that wholesalers of overalls will be able to sell on a basis permitting retailing at \$1.50 instead of \$4.50 and upward.

COTTON GINNING REPORT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Cotton ginned prior to January 1 amounted to 11,559,200 running bales, including 202,276 round bales, 63,964 bales of American-Egyptian, and 1599 bales of sea island, the Census Bureau announces. Last year to January 1 ginnings aggregated 10,068,920 running bales, including 109,356 round bales, 31,525 bales of American-Egyptian, and 6458 bales of sea island.

SUGAR PRODUCTION IN BELGIUM

NEW YORK, New York—The October production of sugar in Belgium amounted to 64,863 metric tons, according to official figures. Consumption amounted to 2,224 tons and the stock on hand at the end of October was 65,735 tons.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE
RATE IS IMPROVING

Advance Toward More Normal Condition Is Regarded as Precursor to an Improvement in General Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—Signs of improvement in the foreign exchange rate have been shown by the appreciably rising quotations in the market in the past few days especially. This advance is regarded as highly favorable by business men particularly because, as the United States Department of Commerce in its recent study of trade conditions with other nations says, commercial improvement can be expected only with restoration of more normal exchange.

The latest quotations follow:

	Tuesday	Monday
Sterling	\$2.75	\$2.72 1/2
France (French)	.0617	.0609 1/2
France (Belgian)	.0654	.0641
Italy	.0355	.0351 1/2
Germany	.2710	.2700
Goldman	.0145	.0142
Canadian dollar	.86 1/2	.86 1/2
Argentine pesos	.3399	.34 1/2

Whether this movement brings sterling to \$4 or not remains to be seen. It is claimed that the upward movement is in a measure discounting the expectation of further declines in American exports, the effect of the re-funding of the British war and other loans, the relaxation in money in the country, and prospective imports of gold from India, South Africa and other quarters.

History of Movement

An interesting history of the exchange movement for 1920 in the Wall Street Journal says that last year's developments are better understood if the leading events of 1919 are recalled. Until the middle of March, 1919, sterling, francs and lire were "pegged," or controlled and stabilized through government intervention. Sterling continued "pegged" at \$4.767-1-16 for cables, while francs hovered steadily in the neighborhood of 5.45 1/2 francs per \$1. Lire had been under the absolute control of the Italian National Exchange Institute, which with the assistance of the Federal Reserve Board, kept the rate fixed at 6.35 lire per \$1 for cables. In March this control was abandoned.

Just as soon as the artificial prop was knocked from under the three leading exchanges a great wave of speculation in exchange followed.

This speculation was an aggravation of conditions all through 1920. The extensiveness of the movement outside all strictly commercial needs must continue for a long time to be a great difficulty in the path of recovery. Every few points of advance toward the normal were met with huge efforts to sell. With every depression again floods of abnormal buying took place; abnormal in the sense that the movement had no origin either in commodity or sound security transactions.

Two important factors have operated to keep exchange at a more or less constant level. One is the speculation or "overhang" growing out of legitimate trade.

"Overhang" in Trade

This accumulation in exchange represents balances to credit arising from merchandise exports during past months which have not been financed on a solid basis. American creditors are therefore constantly seeking to transfer their balances to this side on every rise in exchange. The accumulated balances abroad were conservatively estimated some weeks ago at about \$3,000,000,000, created since the armistice.

This table shows what an American dollar has cost, in foreign markets, during 1920—that is, in buying the dollar as much of the foreign currencies has been necessary as would have paid for the amount named, at normal parity:

	Jan. July	Sept. Oct.
Switzerland	\$1.10	\$1.05
Holland	1.07	1.12
Sweden	1.25	1.21
Denmark	1.31	1.68
Spain	1.00	1.16
England	1.28	1.22
France	2.02	2.16
Italy	2.54	2.22
India	1.05	1.22
Japan	.98	1.01
Greece	1.25	1.48
Argentina	.98	1.01
Brazil	.89	1.07

Shortly before the middle of July, there began a noticeable improvement in the economic conditions of the foreign countries, so far as production requirements and their respective fiscal situations were concerned.

The large overhanging supply of exchange in the market, partly speculative in character, but also largely the result of past and present commercial indebtedness, which always threatens to be "dumped" at every slight upward trend of quotations, must continue to affect the market for a long time. It forces upon European countries two prime necessary courses of action—to produce and export more. These countries must curtail every sort of importation that may not be a factor, of some kind, in export or reexport production. It would seem that when the low point of raw material prices is reached, it is not already reached, speculative funds, now fast accumulating in London, will be thrown into a buyers' market there, greatly to the improvement of production conditions in Europe.

HOW TO AID TREND
TO BETTER TRADE

Optimistic Statement by Governor of Federal Reserve Finds Response in Finance and Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Spokesman of business and finance, commanding the recent speech of W. P. G. Harding, governor of the Federal Reserve Board, in which he said that the period of industrial and financial depression had reached an upward turn, have issued statements pointing to courses of action calculated to hasten this trend.

"The time has now come," J. Philip Bird, general manager of the National Association of Manufacturers, says, "for every far-sighted manufacturer to return to the kind of discriminatory buying necessary to sustain industry and restore business conditions."

Mr. Bird protests against the "consumers' strike." The National Association of Credit Men says on this subject: "Without depreciating the necessity for thrift and care in making its purchases, the time has arrived for us to make clear to the public that reasonable stability in prices has been attained, and for the general good the buying strike should be called off."

Fred I. Kent, vice-president of the Bankers Trust Company, and member of the executive committee of the Foreign Trade Financing Corporation, comments particularly Mr. Harding's declaration that development of the business revival in the United States depends largely on foreign trade. He urges that the thought of American investors be turned toward the purchase of foreign securities. No time is being lost by the foreign trade organization, he says, in establishing foreign connections to facilitate the handling of foreign securities investments.

FOREIGN TRADE OF
LEADING NATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Statistical Department of the Board of Trade has issued accounts of trade of the following foreign countries covering the period of nine months ended September, but those for the United States of America are for eight months ended August:

	1920	191
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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

LEAGUES TO HOLD
A JOINT MEETING

Baseball Settlement Is Near—
Clubs Will Discuss Today the
Question of Drafting Players
From One Team to Another

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois.—Definite progress toward settlement of differences on the new national agreement which is to govern professional baseball in the United States was made here yesterday by the two major leagues and the minor leagues when committees from the various factions held a conference and arranged for a joint meeting to be held today.

At this meeting the formalities of signing the agreement recently drawn up by the majors in New York City, by which Judge K. M. Landis, of the United States District Court, will be the chief commissioner of baseball, will be conducted. The agreement is to be binding on the majors for 25 years, on the minors for the term of Judge Landis' service, which is to be for seven years.

The question of the draft of players from one league to another is to be settled by allowing leagues who desire to work under a draft arrangement to do so and to allow leagues against the draft to disregard it. The two leagues opposed to the draft are the International and the American Association. Under the compact, these two leagues cannot draft from other leagues nor be drafted on by the majors.

J. A. Heydler, president of the National Baseball League, and G. W. Pepper, attorney for the organization, drew up a new set of rules for the conduct of the world's series. Those rules will be submitted at the joint meeting. Also new rules were drawn up under which the majors and the minors may conduct their playing operations in the approaching season.

RHODES IS ELECTED
FENCING CAPTAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—E. G. Rhodes '21 has been elected captain of the University of Pennsylvania fencing team. He was one of the stars on the Red and Blue fencers team last year and has had several years' experience in the sport.

A new departure was taken when the usual custom of electing both fencers and sabers captains was discarded and only one leader was picked. This followed the plan in effect at most of the other colleges where fencing is conducted.

While Pennsylvania's fencing schedule is still incomplete, a number of the dates have practically been decided upon. The Red and Blue will probably hold its opening meet in New York against Columbia University, February 11. The next day Pennsylvania will be at Cambridge, Massachusetts, to meet Harvard University. Yale University will visit Weightman Hall, February 18; Columbia University, February 22; the Red and Blue will be at the attraction at Annapolis against the United States Naval Academy. A meet is pending with Dartmouth College.

BRITISH WILL VOTE
ON CHANGE IN RULES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—At the annual council meeting of the Southern Counties Amateur Swimming Association, an important proposition was brought forward which, if passed at the general meeting of the Amateur Swimming Association in March next, will provoke no small amount of criticism throughout the world. This proposition emanated from W. J. Emery, president of the Southern Counties Amateur Swimming Association, and was to the effect that no one other than persons born in the British Empire should be eligible to compete in the English national amateur swimming championships.

For many years these championships have been open to amateurs of all nationalities, and holders of British titles have frequently been non-British. The proposer argued that if British titles be at stake they should be competed for by British-born swimmers, while, if the events stand open to the world, the title should be altered accordingly. Several members present held the view that the movement to exclude non-Britishers would be beneficial to British swimming, and after some discussion, the proposition was carried, to be placed before the Amateur Swimming Association in due course.

BOWLING AS COLLEGE
SPORT INTRODUCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office
CORVALLIS, Oregon.—With the completion of a three-alley bowling room in the new gymnasium of the Oregon Agricultural College, bowling promises

to become one of the leading sports of the college.

Bowling has not been considered a college sport, but it enough interest is taken and men of varsity caliber turn out it is possible that a team will be organized and that games will be scheduled with several teams in Portland, Oregon, as well as in other western cities and colleges.

The alleys will be of the best standard make that can be purchased. Extra forces have been placed at work getting the building in shape so that the alleys can be used the greater part of this school year. The staff of the physical education department will be enlarged to take care of classes as well as coaching work in this sport.

For the time being the work will come under the direction of Ralph Coleman, director of intramural athletics of the Oregon Agricultural College. He will formulate plans for contests to be held between the various classes of the college as well as between the clubs, fraternities, and independent organizations. On account of the large number of students interested in this phase of the work of the physical education department it is possible that only students registered for bowling work will be permitted to use the alleys.

Keen competition is expected in the bowling contests. More than 50 organizations will be represented, among whom are reported to be several ex-collegians who figure largely in western bowling meets. Several Portland, Oregon, bowlers have signified their intention of attending Oregon Agricultural College this year and it is expected that an exceptionally good team can be developed.

YALE CLUB WINS
SQUASH TENNIS

Harvard Club Is Defeated by the
Latter Team in the Class B
Match With Score of 6 to 1

INTER-CLUB SQUASH TENNIS
(Class B)

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Yale Club	7	0	1,000
Harvard Club	0	7	0
Princeton Club	5	2	711
D. K. E. Club	4	4	500
Princeton Club	2	6	323
Army and Navy Club	0	7	000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York.—With both clubs abandoning their rule that after playing in a Class A match a player was disqualified for further play in Class B, the squash teams of the Harvard and Yale clubs met in their last Class B match of the season, which resulted in a victory for the Yale Club, the present champions, now leading the league with an unbroken series of victories, by 6 matches to 1. The Columbia University Club and the Princeton Athletic Club, now tied for second place, also preserved their relative ranking by easy victories, while Columbia lost only one match to the lead of the Princeton Club team, Basil Harris, who defeated W. A. Kimbel in a close match.

Thomas Coward, ranking player of the club, being eligible under the rule, took the first position on the Yale Club team, and naturally had little trouble in defeating F. S. Ritchie. But the second match was a struggle from start to finish, the match finally going to F. S. Whitlock, Harvard, by a score in the last game of 15-12, after Joseph Walker Jr., his opponent, led at 12-9. But the feature of the day was the victory of the former Yale football star, C. T. Cooney, over Murray Taylor, of Harvard, hitherto undefeated in the competition. Cooney has recently risen over 10 points in the club standing, now ranking as No. 10, and showed remarkable skill in service and in handling of low shots. His size compelled Taylor to play around him, giving him a great advantage. The second game went to extra points but finally Cooney took the necessary aces for the match.

The summary:
T. R. Coward, Yale, defeated F. S. Ritchie, Harvard, 15-12.
F. S. Whitlock, Harvard, defeated Joseph Walker Jr., Yale, 15-11, 10-15, 15-12.
C. T. Cooney, Yale, defeated Murray Taylor, Harvard, 15-12, 15-18.
Lindsay Bradford, Yale, defeated W. F. Robinson, Harvard, 15-14, 15-12.
Clyde Martin, Yale, defeated E. H. Hemmaway, Harvard, 15-10, 15-10, 15-8.
J. A. Victor, Yale, defeated Charles Fuller, Harvard, 15-11, 15-5.
Reginald Roome, Yale, defeated W. S. Strauss, Harvard, 15-12, 15-9.
Basil Harris, Princeton, defeated W. A. Kimbel, Columbia, 15-3, 4-15, 15-12.
F. M. Simonds Jr., Columbia, defeated R. H. Monks, Princeton, 15-3, 15-15, 15-18.
A. C. Scott, Columbia, defeated Harold Rowe, Princeton, 15-9, 15-11.
W. H. Pufman, Columbia, defeated A. M. Kilder, Princeton, 15-5, 15-1.
R. V. Mahon, Columbia, defeated Jarvis Cromwell, Princeton, 15-9, 15-8.
F. W. Chambers, Columbia, defeated Leonard Beekman, Princeton, 15-15, 15-11.
L. A. Coffin, Columbia, defeated G. A. Walker Jr., Princeton, 15-2, 15-11.

The Army and Navy Club produced six players for its match against the Crescent Athletic Club, but the latter disposed of each of them in straight games by one-sided scores. The summary:

A. B. Baxter, Jr., Crescent, defeated Geoffrey Taylor, Army and Navy, 15-10, 15-7.
J. M. Doherty, Crescent, defeated G. M. Carnochan, Army and Navy, 15-3, 15-6.
C. W. Dingo, Crescent, defeated Clifford Ayres, Army and Navy, 15-4, 15-3.
H. W. Dangler, Crescent, defeated H. S. Norton, Army and Navy, 15-4, 15-7.
K. F. McVaugh, Crescent, defeated G. I. Dean, Army and Navy, 15-4, 15-4.
N. F. Torrance, Crescent, won by default.

FAST GAME WON
BY VANCOUVER

Defeats Victoria in Pacific Coast
Hockey League and Gains on
Nearest Opponents 5 to 3

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

VANCOUVER, British Columbia.—Vancouver took a good lead over its nearest opponent, Seattle, in the Pacific Coast Hockey League, when it defeated the Victoria team by 5 to 3 in one of the fastest and most thrilling hockey games ever seen on the local arena. Over 8,000 witnessed the game, which is a record for the Pacific Coast League. All eyes were focused on Frederickson, center of the Victoria team, and he certainly did not disappoint the public for he gave a fine display.

In the opening period Vancouver started off strongly; but the opposition defense was very keen and Fowler saved several fine shots. Harris was playing a fast game and after eight minutes received the puck in the center ice and made a brilliant shot, sending over a net and past Skinner, who put through the first tally for the home team. The Victoria combination showed up more after this, and Frederickson was responsible for some fine work; but Lehman was at the top of his form and prevented any score.

In the second period Victoria set an extremely fast pace, but the Vancouver defense was super-excellent, Lehman making several great saves. On one occasion Johnson broke through and had only Lehman before him and a goal seemed certain; but the local goal tend left his net and took the puck from his threatening opponent. After 14 minutes' play Cook made a fine individual run and scored the second goal for his team. Victoria set a fast pace that over and over Lehman and just before the whistle made the score 2 to 1, when Frederickson scored.

The final period was the fastest and most exciting 20 minutes of hockey ever seen in Vancouver. First one team and then the other attacked strongly and the play became somewhat rough in spots. John Adams was the first to break the score after 11 minutes' play; but shortly afterward was benched for a foul. Playing six men, the Vancouver team was on the defensive, but Meeking took a rebound from Lehman's stick and scored Victoria's second goal. On the face of it, Mackay's dash through sent a pass to Harris who transferred to John Adams making a fine opening for Mackay to score for Vancouver 35 seconds later. Frederickson showed some great speed and after a very fine individual effort scored making the score 4 to 3. With less than a minute to go Cook, the Vancouver captain, secured in his own territory and after a fine run scored the last goal, which was easily the best of the day and season. The summary:

VANCOUVER VICTORIA
Harris, lw. 1 goal
Mackay, f. 1 goal
Skinner, rw. 1 goal
Cook, ld. 1 goal
Duncan, rd. 1 goal
Lehman, g. 1 goal
Score—Vancouver 5, Victoria 3. Goals—Cook 2, Skinner 1, Adams, Mackay for Vancouver; Frederickson 2, H. Meeking for Victoria. Substitutes—Deshaies, W. Adams for Vancouver; G. Meeking, Dundersdale for Victoria. Referee—Fred Jones. Time—Three 20-minute periods.

ALEXANDER IS
AGAIN LEADING

Famous Chicago Pitcher Holds
Opponents to Less Than
Two Earned Runs Per Game

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—For the second successive year G. C. Alexander, star pitcher of the Chicago Club, has the honor of leading the pitchers of the National League of Professional Baseball Clubs in the number of earned runs scored off him. His mark for the season of 1920 was 1.91, compared with 1.72 for the season of 1919. Not only did he lead the league in this department of play, but he was the only pitcher in the league who was credited with allowing less than two earned runs. C. B. Adams of the Pittsburgh club was second with 2.16 charged against him.

When best percentage of games won and lost in this league is concerned, Burleigh Grimes of the Brooklyn club leads the pitchers with a mark of 67.6. Alexander, however, also had the honor of winning more games than any other pitcher in the league, being credited with 27. He also pitched in the most complete games; 33. Jesse Haines of St. Louis pitched the most games, 47, while W. H. Sherdel of St. Louis finished the most games, 28.

Alexander pitched in the most innings, 363. Adams led in shutouts, 173. F. M. Schupp, St. Louis, allowed the most bases on balls, 127. C. E. Ponder, Pittsburgh, made the most wild pitches, 10. J. W. Scott, Boston, hit the most batsmen, 13. Alexander allowed the most hits, 335, also pitched to the greatest number of batters, 1447. Rixey allowed the most sacrifice hits, 48. Scott allowed the most runs to be scored, 145. Joseph Oeschger, Boston, allowed the most earned runs, 115.

Alexander enjoyed the longest consecutive winning run, 11 victories. A tie exists for longest consecutive losing streak, for pitchers—J. C. Benton, Richard Rudolph, E. G. Martin and J. W. Scott—losing 7 straight games apiece. Adams gave a marvelous exhibition of control by permitting but 18 of the 1935 batters facing him to get bases on balls, this in the 263

innings he pitched. In 1919 Adams, pitching a like number of innings to 1917 batters, issued 23 bases on balls. The record of those men who pitched 10 or more complete games during the season follows:

	In	W	L	P. C.	SV	Br
Alexander, Chl.	363	27	14	.659	7	1,91
Adams, Pitt.	363	17	13	.567	8	2,48
Grimes, N. Y.	363	13	15	.464	2	2,48
Cooper, Pitt.	357	24	15	.615	3	2,39
Ruehrer, Chl.	266	16	12	.571	5	2,47
Quinn, Cin.	266	12	8	.591	1	2,51
Dook, St. L.	270	20	12	.625	5	2,53
Vaughn, Chl.	301	19	16	.543	4	2,54
Ponder, Pitt.	196	11	15	.423	2	2,67
Cadore, B'klyn.	254	15	14	.517	4	2,62
Barnes, N. Y.	263	20	12	.625	2	2,65
Toney, N. Y.	278	21	11	.656	4	2,65
Douglas, N. Y.	226	10	10	.500	3	2,71
Fisher, Cin.	201	10	11	.476	1	2,72
McQuillan, Bos.	247	14	14	.500	2	2,84
Eller, Cin.	210	13	12	.520	2	2,86
Haines, St. L.	301	13	20	.394	4	2,89
Pfeffer, B'klyn.	215	16	14	.533	3	2,91
Easton, N. Y.	208	9	16	.359	4	2,93
Nieh, N. Y.	281	21	12	.636	5	3,08
Fillington, Bos.	272	12	21	.364	2	3,11
Marquard, B'klyn	190	10	7	.588	1	3,22
Quinn, Cin.	208	17	16	.515	1	3,22
Hamilton, Pitt.	220	10	12	.455	0	3,25
Tyler, Chl.	193	11	12	.478	2	3,31
Carlson, Pitt.	247	14	13	.519	3	3,35
Smith, Phila.	251	18	11	.619	3	3,46
McQuillan, Bos.	247	14	14	.500	2	3,46
Rixey, Phila.	284	11	22	.333	1	3,48
Schupp, St. L.	251	16	18	.469	0	3,51
Scott, Bos.	291	10	21	.323	3	3,53
McQuillan, Bos.	247	14	14	.500	2	3,55
Hendrix, Chl.	204	9	12	.429	0	3,57
Causey, Phila.	181	7	14	.333	1	4,33
Balks-Ring 2, Carlson 1, Haines 1, McQuillan 1, Nieh 1, Ruehrer 1, Schupp 1, Vaughn 1.						

FINE SHOOTING
BY R. C. MARXON

Indiana University Defeats Uni-
versity of Michigan Basketball
Five by a Score of 30 to 21

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

ANN ARBOR, Michigan.—R. C. Marxon '23, showed some great basket shooting here Monday night and was the main factor in Indiana University's 30-to-21 victory over the University of Michigan. Marxon shot six field baskets. Michigan was slightly handicapped by the absence of Capt. A. J. Karpus '21, during the first three-quarters of the game, but even after the Wolverine leader went in, Coach E. J. Mathers' men could do no more than hold the Hoosiers.

The first half ended 14 to 8, in favor of Indiana. During this period the visitors seemed to have the Michigan squad completely in control. Karpus' absence hindered the Wolverines in floor shooting also, the home team losing several points through this weakness. During the first half, Capt. E. S. Dean '21, shot six out of eight fouls for Indiana and thus aided his team greatly from the 15-foot line. W. G. Miller '23, started in place of Karpus, and did fairly well. Marxon was taken out for a brief rest in the final half and came back strongly for a couple of baskets before the whistle blew, ending the game. The summary:

INDIANA MICHIGAN
Marxon, f. 15 goals
Dehority, f. 1 goal
Dean, c. 6 goals
Thomas, lg. 1 goal
Doherty, f. 1 goal
Score—Indiana University 30, University of Michigan 21. Goals from floor—Marxon 6, Dehority 1, Thomas, Schuler for Indiana; Miller 2, Weiss 1, Miller 1, Williams for Michigan. Goals from 15 feet—Dean 6 out of 8; Weiss 1 out of 3; Karpus 3 out of 5. Free throws—Indiana, 10 out of 12; Michigan, 5 out of 10. Referee—Dan Peckinpaw. Umpire—Mr. MacCallum. Time—Two 20-minute periods.

COLUMBIA WINS
AT BASKETBALL

College	Won	Lost	P. C.
Columbia	1	0	1,000
Cornell	1	0	1,000
Dartmouth	1	0	1,000
Pennsylvania	1	0	1,000
Yale	0	1	.000
Princeton	0	2	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

PRINCETON, New Jersey.—Columbia University, started its intercollegiate basketball league championship season of 1921 quite successfully Monday when it defeated the Princeton varsity on the latter's court by a score of 24 to 20. The Tigers were considerably handicapped by the absence of Capt. S. G. Nettis '21 and Armand Legendre.

H. G. Johnson '21 was easily the star of the game as he caged 12 goals from the floor and eight from the foul line. Some of his shots were remarkable. A. H. Brawner Jr. '21, was high scorer for the Tigers with six goals from the foul line.

Columbia showed considerable teamwork in the contest, passing accurately and guarding closely. The Blue and White took the lead at the start and with the exception of being tied at 5, held the lead throughout the game, appearing to be content with holding a safe lead during the last part of the contest and not trying to score. The summary:

COLUMBIA PRINCETON
Tynan, Stuts, H. 1 goal
Johnson, f. 12 goals
Watson, c. 8 goals
Horowitz, lg. 2 goals
Pulley, f. 1 goal
Score—Columbia University 24, Princeton 20. Goals from floor—Johnson 12, Johnson 2, Horowitz 2 for Columbia; Dickinson 2, Bergen 2, Wittmer, Ople for Princeton. Goals from foul—Johnson 8, Johnson 2, Jefferson 2 for Princeton. Referee—W. T. Cochran, H. Baetzel. Time—Two 20-minute periods.

GARBISCH FOR WEST POINT
WASHINGTON, Pennsylvania.—Edgar Garbisch, captain and star of last year's Washington and Jefferson varsity football team, has been appointed to the United States Military Academy and will enter next July. He is a candidate for the West Point football team.

SWEDEN TAKING
TO ICE-HOCKEY

That Country Showed Up Well
in the Olympic Competition
at Antwerp Last Summer

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—Sweden will this winter see a new kind of sport, ice-hockey. The curious thing is, that although the Swedes took part in the Olympic ice-hockey competition at Antwerp, in 1920, and easily proved themselves to be the best European team, the game has never been played on Swedish rinks, and the players practiced the new sport for the first time in the "Palais de Glace" at Antwerp. Here they made remarkable progress, and the close comradeship between them and the Americans and Canadians helped them to glean many useful hints on the game. So when the competition started the Swedes put up a splendid battle against the masters of the game, and were the only team, except Canada, to score against the United States.

The good form of the Swedes was due to their national ice game, bandy, which they had been playing all through the winter. In bandy the number of players, as well as the general rules, is exactly the same as for association football. The ball and the sticks are of the land-hockey shape, only the sticks are flatter and thus allow a more skillful handling of the ball, especially when it is lifted from the ice and passes are sent through the air. The nature of this game and its technical points differ very much from ice-hockey, but the Swedish players at Antwerp at least knew how to skate and tackle, and when they added to this what they picked up from their overseas friends, they soon made a really good side.

This season ice-hockey will be introduced in Sweden, and a rink is being laid out in the Stockholm Stadium, the skating center during the winter. However, it is hardly anticipated that the game will win a vast number of followers, as bandy is too popular to be deposed by a new game. But Sweden will certainly put together a side strong enough to represent the country with honor in the competitions for the European and world's championships. It is hoped that the Americans and Canadians will send over teams to contest for world's title, and it is hoped they will visit Sweden, where they will receive a great reception. Such a visit would undoubtedly do much to popularize ice-hockey in that country.

Bandy has been played in Sweden, Finland, Norway and Russia, but whether the game is still in vogue in the last mentioned country is not known. So far Sweden's only serious opponent, Finland, and the best team of the two countries may be said to be fairly even, perhaps with the Swedes a shade superior. The last match between Finland and Sweden ended in a draw, and another international will be played this season. Bandy is played mostly in central Sweden, and the season lasts from about the middle of January till the middle of March, during which time hundreds of matches are played every Sunday. The leading town is not, as might be supposed, Stockholm, but the university city of Uppsala, which ever since bandy was introduced, has been on top and has won the most championships. The "Kamraterna" of Uppsala is the leading team, which has raised bandy to the high technical elevation, where it now stands. The "Kamraterna" club is still captained by Sune Anqvist, who for the past 21 years has been considered the cleverest bandy-player in Sweden, and has done more for the game than anybody else. He starts this season as captain and center forward of his team, which has every prospect of winning the championship again.

The skating season, too, looks very promising, as the northern championships will be held at Stockholm in February. These competitions can well be looked upon as world's championships, as the Scandinavians have a right to claim to be the best in speed skating as well as fancy skating. In the last respect they had an opportunity of showing their capability at Antwerp, where they swept the boards, and the Swedes specially distinguished themselves by winning the ladies' as well as the gentlemen's single competition, while Finland won the pair skating.

There is every hope of reestablishing the world's championships very soon. The seat of the International Skating Federation is at Stockholm, and here the neutral members of the federation will meet in February to consider the best way of taking up international relations again. The entente countries, as well as the Central Powers, all belong to the federation, so it will be a delicate question to deal with; but sportsmanship is certain to lead to an acceptable solution. When world's championships can be held again, there will certainly be very hard competition from many countries in the fancy-skating class. At Antwerp, the continent showed many very promising skaters, but a school capable of developing such a lady skater as Miss Weld, of the United States, will have to be watched carefully. Furthermore, Austria and Hungary, as well as Germany, have many fine skaters.

Most popular of all Swedish sports is, of course, skiing, which is the sport of everybody. The close relations between Sweden, Norway, and Finland make international meetings very exciting and fine sporting events, for the best skiers of the different countries usually take part in many open competitions. Sweden will, as usual, send a number of her best men to the

world-famed Holmenkollen competitions in Norway, and, in her turn, expects many visits from Norwegians and Finns. Ski-jumping is in Sweden confined chiefly to the neighborhood of Stockholm, but for those who want to witness the really great ski-runners having to cover a third of the distance. As a great part of the race is run during the dark northern winter night, it is a searching test.

TENNIS RULES
ARE DISCUSSED

Question of Changing the Present
Service Law to Be Submitted
to the Leading Nations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—At the recent annual general meeting of the Lawn Tennis Association important proposals as to altering the service law and placing the rules in the hands of the International Federation were discussed and ultimately referred back, the meeting being influenced by the fact that the United States had not yet joined the federation; and that any definite action might precipitate a crisis detrimental to the general interests of the game.

On broaching the question of alterations of laws, H. H. Monckton referred to the action of the United States in revising the laws without the approval of other nations. The United States had sent a communication asking proposals, but this came to hand too late for consideration. The United States Lawn Tennis Association was urged not to take action on its own account. He (Mr. Monckton) with many others thought it was presumption on the part of the United States to take the laws into their own hands; but he had since modified his views in appreciation of the fact that the United States, tired of waiting for a move to be made, had done something as a guide for the present proposed amendments.

Various minor and technical amendments to the laws having been agreed to, a long discussion ensued over the proposed alteration of the service law, which stipulated that both feet should be in contact with the ground behind the base-line at the time of delivery. The raised foot, in the event of a foot being raised, being replaced behind the base-line. Mr. Monckton said it was not the object of the proposal to lessen the advantage of the legitimate service, but to deal with the law breakers who take an advantage by honoring the law more in the breach than in the observance. Foot-faulting was never more prevalent than it is today, and he had seen leading players repeatedly break the law and make no effort to rectify the fault.

A universal code of laws was desirable, Mr. Monckton continued, and all nations in the International Federation, to which the United States did not belong, had agreed to the service proposal. He hoped that the United States would before long come into line with the other nations. Wallis Myers questioned whether Australasia had yet endorsed the action of the International Federation in regard to the proposed alteration, and contended that the federation was not sufficiently representative of lawn tennis nations. He questioned the advisability of altering the law in the face of the attitude of the United States, one of whose players was the champion. Commander G. W. Hillyard urged caution lest estrangement from the United States should precipitate a calamity for the game.

Mr. Monckton said that he did not anticipate serious trouble with the United States. It was, of course, merely a matter of opinion, but he considered that even W. T. Tilden 2d, foot-faulted at Wimbledon. He thought the time had arrived when these elements of doubt should be removed. J. R. McNair moved that the proposal be referred back to the International Federation, and said that he had high hopes of the United States coming into the federation. The proposed alteration did not, in his view, by any means attain perfection. Col. A. H. Courtney seconded, and Maj. A. R. F. Kingscote pleaded for an avoidance of any possible clash with the United States.

Finally the matter was dropped, the following amendment, proposed by A. Herschell and seconded by Elwood Holmes, being carried:—"That the service law remain as at present and that the other nations of the world be consulted as to whether the present law can be improved, and the matter be brought forward again at the next annual general meeting." A prolonged discussion also ensued over the proposal to pass over the laws of the game to the International Federation, but an amendment by A. Wallis Myers was carried to the effect that the matter should be referred back to the council, who should make every endeavor to come to an amicable understanding with the United States, with a view to the latter joining the federation.

SCOTTISH RUGBY
TEST AT HAWICK

North and South Combined Team
Plays Edinburgh and Glasgow
Team to a Tie Score

ABUSES IN LUMBER INDUSTRY INDICATED

Federal Trade Commission Report to Congress Tends to Show Combination to Fix Prices and Control Output

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—An exhaustive report covering the activities of the lumber interests and the lumber manufacturers, tending to show that 10 regional associations combined to advance and fix prices, eliminate competition and control production of the various kinds of woods was submitted to Congress on Monday by the Federal Trade Commission.

The report was prepared at the request of the Department of Justice and the facts ascertained in the inquiry of the Federal Trade Commission are being submitted to the department. Congress was acquainted with the conditions in the industry in order to help the committee on reconstruction and production, which has disclosed gross profiteering on the part of coal operators and which is to extend its inquiry to dealings in building materials.

"The data herewith transmitted," said the letter from the commission accompanying the report, "reveal the activities of the lumber manufacturers through their national and regional associations and show their attitude and activities toward national legislation, amendments to the revenue laws, elimination of competition, control of prices and production, restriction of reforestation and other matters."

Basis of Findings

As usual, the Federal Trade Commission bases its findings on actual things done by the associations through their agents and in concert, as indicated by correspondence in the files of the chief actors.

One of the most startling things that the documents submitted by the commission tend to show is that the main purpose of the legislative lobby of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association has been to thwart the efforts of the Bureau of Forestry, looking to the adoption of a national reforestation program.

A. L. Osborne, a member of the committee on government relations of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, wrote several letters, quoted in the report, discussing the methods of the Chief United States Forester, Henry Graves, to secure an appropriation from Congress for reforestation. The letters of Mr. Osborne were addressed to Charles F. Keith, president of the Southern Pine Association and chairman of the lumbermen's committee on government relations, and refer to a plan which the lumber interests had perfected to defeat the movement for reforestation.

Excerpts From Letters

Following are excerpts from the letters which show the policy of the National Association:

"I believe that it should be shown that if the public plants trees it will cost double what they ever can be worth and that it will not pay for the public to plant trees. That it will also not pay for private persons or corporations to plant trees."

"We have evidence in this office that Graves has started out for a newspaper propaganda in regard to compelling reforestation."

"I think the way to meet this problem is to urge him to confer with some one, presumably your committee, in regard to the whole problem. That was the talk and spirit in the meeting of the National and I believe we ought to take the initiative to force him to come right down to brass tacks on what can be done under his proposed plan."

"I feel that as a part of the program he should be nailed right down to take a stand as to whether he will go before Congress and tell it that as long as timber land owners are taxed off the face of the earth and prohibited from a restriction of production when production should not take place because of there being no need for it, that timber will be wasted and that no plan for growing trees can be so effective as a plan for relief of the present burdens that timber land owners are under."

Elimination of Mr. Pinchot
"I will remember my indignation at the time Gifford Pinchot had the ear of President Roosevelt and was urging, in a very loud and noisy way, the same things Graves has started now in a little way. The wave of sentiment in favor of reforestation seemed to have died out after Pinchot was eliminated, and I do not believe that we are at present in any great danger, but I do believe that we ought to meet the issue fairly and squarely. Let me know if I can do anything further."

"I will keep you posted from time to time as to anything I get from the Forestry Department. I wish you would return for my file the data sent herewith."

As giving an impression of the increase in profits to the lumber dealers during the war period and up to May, 1920, a table prepared by A. A. Davis, statistician of the Kansas City Lumber Exchange, a bureau maintained by the Southern Pine Association, one of the 10 constituents of the National Association, is cited as follows:

	1915	1916	1917
Price received	\$12.40	\$16.25	\$22.00
Costs	\$11.45	\$14.30	\$16.50
Margin of profit	1.00	1.95	5.50

Thus it is shown that from a profit of \$1.00 per thousand on southern pine, in 1915, the price rose until in

the first five months of 1920 the average net profit reached \$28.15 per thousand feet, approximately double the gross price paid for the same lumber in 1915.

And at the same time that this enormous increase in lumber prices was taking place it is shown by the report that the lumber dealers were complaining against the attitude of the government in refusing to permit them to slow up production as a means of still further increasing prices. More than that, ways and means of preventing the government from taking steps to promote the growing of new trees to augment the lumber supply were being discussed by the organized lumber industry, it is charged.

Many pages of the report appear to reveal efforts on the part of manipulators of the lumber industry to advance prices and agree on certain quotations, in such a way to shy clear of the penalties accruing from violation of the anti-trust laws. The same committee will follow up this phase of the situation as developed in the report of the Federal Trade Commission.

CLOTHING PRICES LAID TO PROFITS

Amalgamated Quoted American Woolen Company and State Board in Denying Increases Are Due to Cost of Labor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America point to two statistical compilations, just made public, as evidence in contradiction of the charge emanating from the employers of the striking workers that the present depression in the industry is caused by the high cost of labor.

One report is made by the auditor of the American Woolen Company. This shows, the Amalgamated says, that in the last 10 months the company has made profits exceeding the profits for an entire year in the early years of the war, as in 1915, the increase in the price of woolen cloths, in some instances increasing 400 per cent over 1914, producing earnings sufficient to pay 18.8 per cent on \$20,000,000 of common stock.

Clothing Workers' Earnings
The other report is that of the New York State Industrial Commission, that the average earnings of clothing workers in this state in 1919 were \$13.67, about \$27 a week. These earnings, the statement says, are 40 per cent below the figure of \$22.65 described by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics as the minimum annual wage necessary for an American standard of living.

The company's own figures taken in connection with figures made public by its disposal of the charge that direct labor costs in New York are a main stumbling block to reducing the retail prices of clothing.

"A comparison of the prices of 25 cloths put out by the company in 1914 with the prices of these same cloths for the spring season of 1921 shows that after a reduction of 20 per cent from the prices of last year, they are charging for these cloths over three times the prices of 1914. Their lowest advance this spring, for a material of poor quality, is 231 per cent of the prices of 1914. Their highest advance, on material of better quality, is 327 per cent. Last year, on one of the standard serges, one of the most used materials they put out, they were charging an advance of 409 per cent over prices of 1914."

Profits and Prices
"Raw materials, cloth and trimmings, for the largest single item in the cost of production of a suit of clothes, averages, as found by the government, about 50 per cent. Direct labor cost, as shown in United States Department of Commerce figures in 1915, varied from 8 to 24 per cent of the retail selling price of a suit. It is obvious that the company profits have a great deal more to do with the high price of clothing than the wages paid to labor. This 400 per cent increase in wool prices has produced, according to the report of their auditor, earnings sufficient to pay 18.8 per cent on \$20,000,000 of common stock. These earnings were made during a very short season, as the plant shut down completely for three months during the summer and has been running on part time ever since."

Steady increases in wages have been obtained by the workers, the organization concedes, but since 1914, when the workers organized on a "rational basis," they had to raise wages "from sweatshop levels, from one of the worst underpaid industries in the country, to a scale at which the workers could live, together with rise of cost of living."

The women's needle trades situation, with regard to labor questions, promises a peaceful spring, and spring clothing for women may be cheaper by 25 to 30 per cent than it was last Easter, because of lower prices of materials and increased shop efficiency. Labor costs have gone down, manufacturers say, although there has been no reduction in wages. The scale remains as it was, with individual effort showing improvement.

MONTANA AUTOMOBILE INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

HELENA, Montana—The total automobile registration in Montana for 1920 was 80,846, an increase of only 1232 cars over 1919. This was the smallest rate of increase since the registration law became operative in 1914. The registration fee was paid on 59,324 cars in 1919, on 51,040 in 1918 and on 42,696 in 1917.

MUSIC

English Notes

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England—The London Symphony Orchestra put another fine performance to their credit when they gave their fourth concert this season at Queen's Hall on December 6, with Paul Kochanski as soloist, and Albert Coates as conductor. No better vehicle could have been found to display the magnificent string-playing of the London Symphony Orchestra than the concerto grosso in D minor for strings and two cembals with which the program opened. Some slight signs of raggedness here and there indicated that this concerto had received less rehearsal than the works which followed, but the string tone was so rich, its bounty so endless, and the vitality and attack so superb that they were a joy to hear. The parts for the cembals were played upon a couple of harps. On the whole the experiment was a success. In any case, harps are preferable to modern pianos, if harpsichords are not available.

Alberic Magnard's Opus 9, a tender, elegant work dedicated to his father, received sympathetic treatment from both orchestra and audience. Possibly it is too long for the value of the themes employed, and would have gained by compression, but it is poetically scored, and has some clever bell effects with horns and cellos.

The performance of Brahms' violin concerto, which followed, was one of the finest that has ever been heard in London. The orchestral part under Albert Coates stood forth in the full splendor of its great symphonic proportions; the solo part found in Kochanski an ideal exponent. The stupendous rhythms, broad harmonic masses, and sudden, exquisitely pure melodies opened before one like some vision of the higher snow peaks. Kochanski had played in London before the war, but only this autumn has the London public wakened to the fact that he is one of the leading violinists of the day. It may well be true, however, that he is a finer artist now than then by reason of the things he has done and seen in the intervening years. To his other gifts he has joined that of experience. The result is that his playing appeals to his hearers as powerfully by what it says as by its left-hand technique in absolute purity and strength, even the most exacting bits of double-stopping seeming like child's play to him. He has remarkable judgment in the use of vibrato, or rather vibratos—for he employs different types to attain different qualities of tone. That which he used in the passage immediately following the cadenza in the first movement produced a special poignancy of melody. Yet it is in his bowing that the most striking features of his technique are observable, those in which he differs most from other players. He has colossal power and a control so convincing that when he draws the bow across the strings it seems as if nothing could break that strong connection. With such an equipment it is little wonder Kochanski gave a notable performance in the Brahms concerto, nor is it any wonder he was recalled afterward to the platform by the applause.

The concert closed with Vaughan Williams' "London Symphony," or (as he himself would prefer to say) "Symphony by a Londoner." Albert Coates and the orchestra secured an admirable performance, as they did on the occasion last May when it was played at the British Music Festival. Congress, yet a second hearing does not disclose the secret of the work, nor help to "place" it. It is certain, however, that the symphony is a noble scheme conceived and carried out by a great composer.

The third and fourth of the Patrons' concerts in the Usher Hall, Edinburgh, were both conducted by Mr. Julius Harrison, who shares with Mr. Lawson Ronald the direction of the Scottish Orchestra. The orchestra always takes part in these classical concerts arranged by Messrs. Paterson. At the present time it is kept extremely busy, having in some weeks as many as five concerts, with five rehearsals, two of them generally being in Glasgow—one classical and one popular—and one in Edinburgh. Mr. Julius Harrison, at the first of the Edinburgh concerts, gave a second, varied program of an exceptionally exacting character from the orchestral point of view, which included the Eroica Symphony of Beethoven, a Berlioz overture, a piece by Ravel and Scriabin's "Poème de l'Extase." Miss Mignon Nevada made one of her rare appearances, and sang the Willow Song from "Otello," with which she has become so closely identified. Probably no one else sings it better. At the second concert, under the direction of the Edinburgh series) Miss Myra Hess was the soloist, playing César Franck's "Variations Symphoniques" with orchestra. The chief orchestral pieces were a Mozart Symphony, a Suite-Improvisations dal Vero (Set II) of Mallpiero, and Holbrook's scherzo, "Queen Mab," the whole program having an agreeably modern character, to which effect Miss Hess contributed by some contemporary piano pieces.

The first part of the ninth Hallé concert in Manchester, designed to honor Beethoven, comprised the "Leonora Overture No. 3," the eighth symphony, "The Emperor" concerto, and the charming and unacknowledged Rondino in E flat for wind instruments. Mr. Goossens was the conductor for this special concert, and his whole outlook is so confident and so completely modern that one felt he was quite the wrong man to interpret the right program for such an occasion. An audience trained by Hallé and Richter to the appreciation of the breadth and sublimity of Beethoven could not be conscious of a lack of sympathy and understanding in the renderings of Mr. Goossens. In the second half of the program, the effect was quite different. The music was lighter in character, but it was alive, and the required effects were obtained. Two

Manchester men shared with the conductor in this result, John Ireland, the composer, and Frederick Dawson, the pianist. Mr. Dawson had shown the range of his technical mastery in the "Emperor" concerto, but in the later pieces by Ravel, Ireland and Liszt, he gave one the impression of being more completely at home. In the exquisite fantasy of Ravel, based upon the idea of "The River-god laughing at the idea of the Brahms concerto, which he gave just the sparkle and imaginative qualities which the "Jeu d'Eau" calls for and so seldom gets; and, incidentally, illustrated the fact that John Ireland's "Island Spell" is a conscious or unconscious reincarnation of the same idea, worked out with delightful originality and inspiration. The orchestra played John Ireland's "Portland Rite," his only orchestral work at present published, and here Mr. Goossens was obviously in full sympathy with an imaginative modern score, dealing with some primitive, unexplained invocation with arresting force, and secured an excellent performance.

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LOUISIANA CLUBS FOR REFORESTATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—As a part of the educational system of Louisiana, reforestation clubs are being formed in all sections of the State where timber is at present growing or where it has grown heavily in the past but has been cut off without replanting. So far, nearly 5000 boys and girls have joined these clubs, which are under the general direction of M. L. Alexander, chief of the State Department of Conservation, which has charge of all the forests and lumber resources.

Cash prizes amounting to \$500, and several hundred acres of cut-over pine lands have been offered by the State and by several lumber companies to the boys who make the best records in this reforestation work in 1921.

On farms whose owners wish to enter into an agreement with the State, reduction in taxation will be allowed in proportion to the acreage planted to trees either for lumber or for fuel supply. The seeds and trees will be supplied by the Department of Conservation.

AMERICAN ISSUE IN SCHOOLS OF HAWAII

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
HONOLULU, Hawaii—In his message to the special session of the Territorial Legislature, Gov. Charles J. McCarthy had the following to say concerning foreign language schools in the islands: "The United States of America, composed as it is of many races blended into a single nation, depends for its safety, and its very existence upon the homogeneity of these people. Its welfare can only be maintained by putting all of these races through the same educative process, so that they will emerge as true Americans. The taxpayers of the territory contribute a very great amount of money for the education of their children, and in return should receive full assurance that this is being given on purely American lines."

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

A LITERARY LETTER

Cincinnati, January 10, 1921.

FOR the 16 hours railway journey between Washington and Cincinnati I provided myself with such literature as I could buy, borrow or beg. A friend had presented me with the "Freeman" pamphlet "On American Books," with the sub-title "A Symposium by five American critics as printed in the London Nation." Another friend had allowed me to carry off his copy of "The London Mercury," containing Mrs. Meynell's essay on "Escape." I had read this before; but I wanted to see it again because, on a wild walk Belinda and I had taken up the Rappahannock River, we had been unable to remember the Dido-willow passage that Mrs. Meynell quotes in her moving essay. So when the train had passed Harper's Ferry (what a lovely place) and night had fallen, I turned to "Escape," and learned the passage by heart. Here it is—

In such a night
Stood Dido with a willow, her hand
Upon the wild sea-banks, and waved her
Love
To come again to Carthage.

I THINK I must quote the beginning of this essay—
There is a little anthology yet to be made—that of wild poetry. It is a magic beyond the magic of the most poetical poetry, and it is sometimes in imagery and sometimes in a naked simplicity on the yonder side of the imagination. It cannot well be defined, but it speaks for itself. If we would give it names, they might be "Escape," "Flight," "Remoteness." But the student—the matter is worth study—will learn much from the fact that the way toward "Escape" is not through the "vers libre."

THE books I carried with me were two. Each was fiction. Remember it was a long train journey, and the Blue Ridge Mountains do not distract the passenger after dark. One book was "Moon Calf," by Floyd Dell, of which I had read two-thirds. I was intensely interested in this study of a young poet learning how to harmonize himself to conditions of the rough, growing western town. The other was "Xingu," by Edith Wharton.

HERE I register a protest against the modern custom of calling a volume of short stories by the initials of the author, and permitting the public to believe that the volume is a novel of customary length. I was disappointed, and inclined to rage when "Xingu" came to an abrupt end, and instead of 300 or 400 pages of this subtle and delightful satire, I found other short stories by Mrs. Wharton. They did not interest me after "Xingu." I wanted more of "Xingu," because it is the synthesis of "Moon Calf." One is a satire on a group of insouciant women who are using "culture" by way of vanity, and as a means of social advancement; the other is a realistic analysis of a youth, sincere and talented, who is eager for culture, and yet avoids the word. Edith Wharton stands for the elder literary standards of America—finished, subtle, fondly deriving from Boston and the English tradition; Floyd Dell for young America, owing nothing to the New England tradition, observing life in the middle west, and setting it down with vigor and with feeling. He is from Illinois; he has been printer, reporter, factory hand; and he, I suppose, with Sinclair Lewis, and half a dozen other western authors, is in the running to write "The Great American Novel."

IT was interesting as the train climbed the Allegheny Mountains, the engine panting, the carriage creaking, the air pure and cold, to contrast these two writers, one representing the old, the other the new, and to imagine them by the names of two great cities—Boston and Chicago. Then I bemoaned me of that "Freeman" pamphlet, and the third article in it by H. L. Mencken, boldly stating that the literary capital of the United States is Chicago. I dug the pamphlet from my bag (it was past midnight, but I did not want to sleep) and read this:—
Nearly every work authentically representative of the life and thought of the American people, from George Ade's "Fables in Slang" to Edgar Lee Masters' "The Spoon River Anthology," and from Frank Norris' "McTeague" to Theodore Dreiser's "Sister Carrie," has been put together in the hinterland and by a writer innocent of metropolitan influence. . . .
Maybe. But New England remains, and while giving full admiration to literary Chicago, and the literary bustling middle west there are, I suggest, some who would rather read Mary Wilkins than Frank Norris, the author of "Ethan Frome" than the author of "Sister Carrie," and W. D. Howells than Edgar Lee Masters. Let us agree that there are two literary Americas and that each is vital.

I DREW the rug closer around me, for we had now reached our highest point of the Alleghenies; and amused myself thinking what G. K. Chesterton will make of literary America, and what literary America will think of him upon the platform. Who will look after him, for has he not written in "The New Jerusalem," his latest book—"I am so constituted as to be capable of losing my way in my own village and almost in my own house. And I am prepared to maintain that the privilege is a poetic one."

THEN I recalled the public debate that he and Hugh Walpole had recently in a London drawing-room on the modern novel. No decision was reached; but the audience laughed, and seemed to agree when Mr. Chesterton said that the modern novel may be compared to a sack stuffed with anything the novelist happens to have about him. "Moon Calf" is certainly not like that. I opened it, read steadily on, and finished it. I closed my eyes, thinking

about it, analyzing it, and then . . . A cheerful colored face peeped through the door and said, "Quarter of an hour from Cincinnati!"

TO Straight Statements I have added the following—
"It was only when she began to talk of books that his tongue untied itself. He discoursed eloquently of his enthusiasms. In poetry he showed singular gaps in his reading. He had read all of Southey—and nothing of Keats. Of Shelley, he liked best 'The Masque of Anarchy'; 'The Sensitive Plant' had pored him, and he had never finished it. He disliked Shakespeare. He had a curious admiration for Byron's 'English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.' He had never heard of W. B. Yeats; yes, he had, too—only he had supposed the name was pronounced 'Yeets.' He spoke with calm assurance of a book of poems of which he had never heard, 'The Shropshire Lad,' as the best poetry in the English language. . . . It seemed at least a partial explanation of this chaos of enthusiasm when she learned that he had never read Shakespeare until the last year, and had been reading it all since then—at the rate of several poets a week." (From "Moon-Calf," by Floyd Dell.)

AMONG the New Books I should like to read are—
"Saint-Beuve's Critical Theory and Practice after 1849," by Lander MacClintock.
Because Saint-Beuve, the inspiration of Matthew Arnold, a Master quoted by everybody, and read by hardly anybody, is here given in essence; and the vast mass of the "Lundis" is doled out in delicate morsels. Every writer of a weekly literary essay (including Q. R.) should study this book.

"The Secret," by Lawrence Binyon. Because he is a classicist and a poet, and his poems have serenity, grace and no thrills.
"And Even Now," by Max Beerbohm. Because it contains twenty recent essays by "the inimitable Max," and an essay by him is always a joy.

THE CONQUEROR OF BAGHDAD

The Life of Sir Stanley Maude. By Sir C. E. Callwell. London: Constable & Company. Price 12s.
The eminent English soldier who forms the subject of this biography is well-known as the Conqueror of Baghdad, and the task of narrating the episodes of his life could not have fallen into more experienced hands than those of Sir Charles Callwell, whose many military writings are so well known by all students of the art of war.

The author traces with great minuteness the career of General Maude from his birth in 1866 until the November of 1917, and as Maude was an actor in all the military operations which occurred during his lifetime, the book forms practically a military history of the last 30 years. For Maude served, either with his regiment or on the staff, in Egypt, South Africa, France, Turkey and Mesopotamia. In reading this biography one becomes well acquainted with the man who turned the tide of defeat in Mesopotamia after the unfortunate capture of Kut in 1916. As described by the author, Maude was tall, good-looking, athletic, courteous, devoid of fear, insistent in attention to his men, easily approachable, studious, intelligent, affectionate, generous and infinitely painstaking. A fine soldier, and the type of man which the public school, the guards, and the staff college often produce—a good, honorable English gentleman. The approach to the last chapter of this adventure book sums up the character of the man admirably, and the many portraits which illustrate the pages add to the reader's pleasure.

The life of a soldier, except during the rare periods of a campaign, is as dull, monotonous and devoid of incident as is that of a bank clerk unless indeed he be one who seeks adventure. Maude was no exception of these. The author, the biographer has to record is therefore a life of routine, faithfully performed, with all the advantages—if they are advantages—of wealth, high birth, and social standing derived from his ancestors. Those who have read the many volumes in which the military episodes of the time are recorded, and do not want to repeat the experience will not find much interest in the last chapter of this book, a brief record of this simple, faithful soldier without the long descriptions of military operations which have been more in keeping with the character of the man.

The circumstances under which Maude took command in Mesopotamia after the fall of Kut were very favorable to him, the English Government having resolved to carry through the operations for which Sir Percy Lake had not the resources. Maude was given the task of leading the army to the task. His careful arrangements for his achievement are well described by the author, the narrative of the capture of Kut and of subsequent operations up to the fall of Baghdad being illustrated by clear sketch maps. Without detracting in any way from the merit which Sir Stanley Maude acquired in the conduct of this campaign, and which was rightly and generally accorded to him, it is just to say that the remarkable interest displayed by the public in his career was chiefly due to the quick and welcome change to fortune from misfortune and fascinating history attaching to the ancient city of Baghdad.

From what has been said it will be seen that this book is readable as the record of the life of a good man and may be of some assistance to the future military student.

A BOOK OF THE WEEK

The Seventeenth Century. By Jacques Boulenger. Translated from the French (The National History of France). London: William Heinemann. 12s. 6d. net.

The latest addition to the English edition of the admirable "National History of France," which is appearing in Paris under the editorship of Mr. Funck Breton and is being translated into English by various hands, but with a high and uniform standard of excellence, is an extremely interesting account, by Mr. Jacques Boulenger, of the reigns of Louis XIII and his magnificent successor, Louis XIV. Boulenger has had an easier task than his colleagues. For the method adopted in the construction of these volumes is based on the method of "letting contemporaries themselves, as far as possible, tell the history of their time"; and the seventeenth century was "par excellence" the age of the memoir and letter-writers. Cardinal de Retz, the Duc de Saint-Simon and the Marquise de Sévigné are only the most famous of a great company. The story of the time could almost be written with scissors and paste alone.

Not that that is the way in which Mr. Boulenger has gone to work. On the contrary, he has displayed no little art in weaving his material into a coherent narrative, and he gives free play to his personal judgment, of men and events. He has, for example, a higher opinion than is usually held of the abilities of Louis XIII, who in his position between an able and attractive father and an almost overwhelmingly impressive son, the historians have, in the view of Mr. Boulenger, been far too prone to write down a mere dulleard. In short, what Mr. Boulenger has done is, by the skillful selection, arrangement and interpretation of evidence, to revise the very atmosphere of the age which, whatever its shortcomings, will always be fascinating to the student of the past. As an instance of his method, take this passage descriptive of the conduct and temper of the war of the Fronde—la guerre en dentelles—a war so futile and frivolous in its conception and results but often so gallant in its incidents:

"What more fascinating adventure could there be, in fact, in the eyes of those fair and romantic ladies and the tops of their period, passionate admirers, every one of them, of the 'Grand Cyrus' if not of Orondotte the Scythian (just as their grandchildren, at a later date, were to go crazy over Saint-Preux or René), whose dreams were all of heroic loves and splendid intrigues, and doughty sword-thrusts, than such a civil war as this one—'savage' and 'barbarous,' but chivalrous and well-ordered, with its battles fought under the eyes of the fair sex, and that famous siege of the Bastille in 1649, marked by the presence of the Fronde, who brought their chairs 'as if they had come to a serenade,' and sat behind the bary which fired five or six shots—a more formality—on the ancient fortress before it surrendered? And was it not a prodigiously fine thing to come back, like Mr. de Noirmoutiers, from firing off pistols in the faubourgs, and find your way, all covered with heroism and light in armour, into Mme. de Longueville's own chamber, where the very air rustled with talk of warfare and of love? The medallions and blue scarves and cuirasses, of violins in the room, and trumpets in the square, made up a sight more commonly seen in novels than elsewhere," says Retz.

It reads like an epitome of Dumas. By his opening sentence, indeed—"On May 14, 1610, Queen Marie de Medici was conversing with Mme. de Montpensier in her 'cabinet' in the Louvre, when the sound of some unwelcome disturbance fell upon her ears."—Mr. Boulenger sets himself standard of dramatic vivacity which he keeps up, with wonderful success, to the end. But when that end is reached and the historian, turning from drama to dogma, gives us his conclusion of the matter, the spell is broken and the critical eye sees this wondrous fabric for what it was. "The age in which our national patrimony was enriched by so many provinces, by so much glory, and so much beauty is justly known as the Great Age." Here is a pronouncement which calls for examination.

The age of Louis XIV—to which, and not to the whole century, the phrase "Le Grand Siècle" is usually applied—was undoubtedly a remarkable age, and the monarch who dominated it was undoubtedly a France, in fact, Louis XIII, though he may have possessed all the virtues which Mr. Boulenger ascribes to him, was certainly incapable of ruling his kingdom. Richelieu, with all his ability, was but the forerunner of Louis XIV. He began the work, but if the King had not completed it, it is probable that the Cardinal's fame would not have lasted as it has. Mazarin, as Mr. Boulenger's pages plainly show, was little more than a clever intriguer. There was a strong element of absurdity in the lords and ladies who, nourished on the extravagantly romantic literature of the day, conspired against the cardinals; that the center of culture, the Hôtel de Rambouillet, while it gave polish to a society which under Henri IV had sadly lacked it, was the very home of absurdity. France, in fact, during the first half of the seventeenth century was in a state of brilliant anarchy.

But no sooner had Louis XIV taken the reins into his own hands than all this was changed. He has himself described the emotions with which he set out on his career. "I felt my heart and my courage rise up within me." "I was," he wrote in his memoirs, "I found it quite different. I discovered that within me of which I had

been unaware, and I reproached myself, with joy, for having been so long unconscious of it. This first timidity, which judgment always brings with it, and which distressed me—more especially when I had to speak at some length and in public—vanished in a very short time. Then I really seemed to myself to be a king, and born to be one."

These are no empty words. Louis was indeed born to be a king, as he understood the word. He was no mere figurehead; his industry was remarkable, his intelligence above the ordinary. It was he personally who made France the power that in his time she became. "He was the personification and the apotheosis of monarchy. He had able ministers, such as Colbert and Louvois; brilliant generals, Condé, Turenne, Villars, Luxembourg; but these men—even Condé—were the Sun King's satellites. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that he called into being that wonderful company of writers who were the most abiding glory of his reign; at any rate he created the atmosphere of homogeneity and dignity in which it was possible for them to flourish. Almost like a Roman emperor, he was deified in his lifetime. If only they might be housed in some miserable attic at Versailles, and perform some menial office about the King's person, the most exalted of his subjects were content to forget their own spacious palaces and fair lands in the provinces. During the greater part of his long reign, Louis moreover, realized by other inhabitants of the civilized world, and his court, was the acknowledged center of the world. If greatness consisted only in the successful assertion of power, then Louis would have been a great King.

But nowadays we have other standards. We no longer hold that true greatness is shown by the mere acquisition of territory and glory. In his foreign policy, Louis was in no way more admirable than any other Louis who has troubled the peace of the world for his own selfish ends. At home, he ignored what should be the chief concern of those who govern, the well-being of the governed. While the King emptied the treasury for the enhancement of his own magnificence, the vast majority of his subjects lived in squalor. There is a famous passage in Bruey's which describes their condition; but it is famous because it is practically unique. Few writers of the day cared to look beyond the circle of radiance shed by the crown. There was no such thing as true patriotism; the word itself was not yet in the Academy's Dictionary. Belingbroke's ideal of a patriot king, a king whose energies should be spent in the service of his country, and loyal at least partially realized by Louis' own grandfather, was outside the conception of the Grand Monarque. Service of France meant service of the King.

The spirit of the time is reflected in the art of the time, in the official architecture of Versailles and the Louvre, where there was no direction in which His Majesty could turn without his eyes falling on some tribute to his fame. It is seen in the theology of Bossuet and the literary theories of Boileau. The civilization which was the outcome of the rule of Louis was the only true civilization. The past, except the classical past, was barbarous; the future held no room for improvement.

Louis and his servants, in fact, attempted to achieve the impossible. They would have arrested the eternal progress of life. They had achieved perfection. What more was there to be done, except to maintain things as they were? Those who would reform the perfect were traitors. French monarchy, as personified by Louis; French theology as expounded by Bossuet; French literary canons, as formulated by Boileau; these were the "plus ultra."

And meanwhile, beneath this magnificent, marvellous superstructure, the eternal underflow went on, unperceived and unchecked. Some there were, indeed, who perceived it. Even in Louis' own time fissures began to appear in his hollow, gilded architecture. Molière, for all his penetrating wit, may not have cared to look far below the surface; but he was, he was also a courtier, and he never cut society to the quick as Beaumarchais did a hundred years later. But the questioning, passionate spirit of Racine saw deeper. Bossuet may have believed, and expressed his belief in a thousand superbly molded sentences, that the dogma of the Gallican church was all-sufficient to man's spiritual needs; but he felt that humane Fénelon, who held that Louis' despotism was the "cause of all our woes," was, in the best sense, a liberal. Fénelon's feminine and emotional mind hardly belongs to the age of Louis XIV," writes Mr. Boulenger. "His ideas of education are those of Jean-Jacques; in politics he grants more than was demanded by the State-Gallican of 1700; his religion, which asks everything from the heart and almost nothing from reason, differs as much from that of Bossuet as his criticism, subjective and careless of rules, differs from that of Boileau. Fénelon was the precursor of Rousseau and his progeny.

Moreover, in the royal family itself, was the Duke of Burgundy, the King's grandson and, after 1711, his heir, who had been brought up for tutor and purposed, should he come to the throne, to make him his Prime Minister; who wrote "I ought only to make use of the greatness proper to my rank in order to rise to a more sublime degree of virtue, humiliating myself under the almighty hand of God, and doing all the good to others which they are entitled to expect from me." This grandson of Louis XIV, as Mr. Boulenger says, "who had perhaps the soul of a Marcus Aurelius or of a Saint

Louis, guided by Fénelon might have been a great king, a pacific administrator, whose reign would have saved the monarchy."

But when the Grand Monarque had gone, neither wisdom nor piety were to occupy his throne. The fissures in the fabric of his power widened fast. Beneath the smile of Voltaire and the tears of Rousseau the mortar crumbled away. Then ominous cracks appeared in the very foundations—the stately structure cracked down in irrevocable ruin, and the waters passed over it. All that floated on the surface were a few pages of matchless literature.

Intelligent, dignified, energetic, in some things generous, in some ways admirable—Louis XIV was all these things. But surely, since a tree must be judged by its fruits, to call him great is an abuse of terms.

LATIN POETRY

Some Masterpieces of Latin Poetry. By William Stebbing. London: T. Fisher Unwin. Ltd. 7s. 6d.

Mr. Stebbing here follows up his "Greek Masterpieces in Dramatic and Bucolic Poetry Thought Into English Verse" with a number of translations from Catullus, Horace, Tibullus, Propertius and Ovid. The versions are literal, we are told, when language and thought in the original and English coincide; when not, thought is preferred to verbal exactness. A good example of the latter method is afforded by "The Pinnace," in which

Phaselus ille, quem videtis, hospites,
Ait fuisse navium celerissimum.
It is expanded into no less than 13 lines; and instead of the hint conveyed by "Ait" we are definitely told

For, with all arts the waves can teach,
He has the gift of human speech.
And, like old folks, talks of the time
Before he passed his golden prime.

Readers will differ as to whether Mr. Stebbing's version makes an impression on the English reader similar to that produced by Catullus on the Latin.

In some other cases Mr. Stebbing is definitely unsuccessful; for, although he recognizes in his introduction that "the words drop spontaneously into places made for them. Try to change them, or their order," his translations of some of the lighter *Leubia* poems is rhythmically extremely awkward, occasionally resembling "vers libre" rather than a lyric.

But in one instance supreme success has been achieved—An instance however in which success would have seemed impossible. The fact is that Mr. Stebbing has produced what may without qualification be called a perfect rendering of Catullus' masterpiece—"SI qua recordanti." It would be a pity to deprive the reader of one word of it:

Surely it must be good to recollect
Benefits conferred, to know we have
Our duty to men and Heaven, to reflect
Fraud and perjury can be charged by none.

"You may without conceit, Catullus, say
That you have heaped up overflowing
To supply you for many a long day
With such thoughts from this ingrate
Love of yours."

Imagine kindness—in deed, or word—
Pretensions all sorts, to give, to give;
Wits, witless, and estate; then, take the
hoards.

And empty the whole into a loose sieve!
"Biting folly" but now that the shameless
Jilt
Has cast you adrift, joy in the relief:
Reap your advantage from the creature's
guilt;
Snatch at your chance; turn over a
fresh leaf.

"Brace yourself; thank the gods for that
By plucking up your spirits. It is hard
To use our free limbs when at first we
cease
To rattle chains about a prison yard;
"But 'tis your own chance." Break prison!
"Why not?"

Are not walls, and gates, and lock
yours? or whose?
You are lord and master of your own lot.
If possible, or impossible—choose."

True; but the will? Ye gods, if, as we
Mercy is your prerogative—ye can
Raise e'en from death—pity me in the
dust:
Lift me to assert the dignity of Man!

VARIED PAPERS

History of a Literary Radical and Other Essays. By Randolph Bourne. Edited with an introduction by Van Wyck Brooks. New York: B. W. Huebsch. 32.

Randolph Bourne's analysis of the contemporary American attitude are of the sort to consider in much the way one ruminates on the interminable talk of a Turgenyev or Dostoevski novel. It was all that introspective talk that led up to the revolution; and it is discussion such as Bourne's that is intended to bring about some sort of a revolution in at least American university methods. From his account of the stage study of literature in American colleges, given in the "History of a Literary Radical," to the portrait of Dr. Alexander Macintosh Butcher, "On Discussion," he presents his reactions against the old order of the last twenty years or more in a pleasantly readable style that is not so radical as to be repellent.

The actual function of these essays may be stated in a few sentences from the last of those just mentioned: "Discussion should be one of the most important things in the world, for it is almost our only arena of thinking. It is here that all the jumble of ideas and impressions that we get from reading and watching are dramatically placed in conflict. Here only is there a genuine challenge to put them into some sort of order." The collected papers of the present "wistful" volume, to use the one word which Van Wyck Brooks picks out as characteristic of Bourne, succeed in achieving not so much "some sort of order" as merely a preliminary examination of American conditions of thought. Perhaps in a few years they may come to be thought of even as rather conservative.

SOME HUNGARIANS

Magyar, the true language of Hungary, is perhaps one of the most rhythmical of European tongues. It is rich in sibilants, which give an effect of quick alertness, while its accent, falling regularly on the first syllable of the word, lends itself to poetic construction. It is therefore no wonder that the Hungarian love of country overflows into literary expression, and the rumor that the termination of the war is bringing forth a fresh harvest of poetry, drama, and story must be welcome to all lovers of literature, for to the Magyar race Europe owes some of her noblest authors. Petöfi, who has been called the Magyar Shakespeare, only resembles the English poet in the beauty of his nature descriptions and in the inspiration toward noble feeling which flows from his pen, yet his work has in it so sincere a patriotism that it is enough to quote a few of his lines to strike enthusiasm from a gathering of his countrymen. He has Shakespeare's love of husbandry and the simple joys of the countryside, and he records the life of his people with a tenderness that needs no ornament to point its message.

Petőfi's lifelong friend, Jókai Moror, as we call him, Maurus Jókai—is translated into so many languages that his name, at any rate, is known, even if his 202 stories are less read outside Hungary than they deserve to be. He has been compared to Sir Walter Scott, whom he greatly admired, but, as a matter of fact, though in his earlier work he employed the style of romance, his work is most admirable for its sketches of life, and for those shafts of Hungarian humor which light up every Magyar's appreciation of his country folk, and in that respect resemble Cornish humor in its ability to enjoy a laugh against itself. Jókai really stands halfway between those other two Hungarian authors, Jókai and Kálmán Mikszáth. Jókai is a writer of romance—*Atkusz* is a short story writer par excellence, with a whimsicality which almost suggests Frank Stockton.

Those who care for historical novels may well turn to the works of Jókai and Jókai, for here they will find authors who wrote stories of the history of their country with all the fervor of patriots. Jókai, in particular, took the utmost care to insure accuracy in his details, and readers of his books receive a wholesome reminder of the important part Hungary has played in the past centuries as a bulwark to European civilization. In the pages of these two authors the old struggles with the Mongols and the Tartars are relived. Again King Bela makes his pitiful mistakes; again he bends the real force of his character to rebuild the prosperity of his people after the devastating horrors of the invading armies have marched out of the land. The tale is told with all the feeling which springs in the proud Magyar race at the thought that, though independent in name, Hungary is little independent in fact, since considerations of national safety have so long bound her in close alliance to Austria's sister power.

For those, however, who prefer a dramatic story of frontier lines, may be recommended other of Jókai's numerous works, stories more in the manner of Dumas Père, yarns in which adventure follows adventure with all the wealth of invention of an Eastern storyteller. Many of these quickly written romances flow with the impetuous spontaneity of a spoken narrative, and it is not too much to say that though other authors may excel Jókai in finish and style, no one has equaled his marvelous resourcefulness in incident and plot. Yet the lover of good writing will value him most when he stops to fill in the details of his character drawing. We do not read Scott now for his romance, but for his studies from life—his Caleb Balderstone, his Antiquary, his Tulibardine. In the same way Jókai will be read and enjoyed, because of those characteristic of human fellowship which adorn his writing even as they ruled his life. Perhaps no passage he has written is more delightful than that autobiographical one in which he describes how he was tried and condemned to one year's imprisonment for a political offense, becoming such a favorite with the prison authorities that one day he took his jailer and a fellow-prisoner out to dinner, returning so late that they had great trouble to get readmitted to their cells.

Touchee like this it is which link him up with Mikszáth, of all Magyar writers the most fascinating to an alien reader, for in his pages the life of the people bubbles with simple humor and one feels that one is actually talking to the village folk he depicts. Mikszáth has been compared to de Maupassant, but he is gayer—light-hearted—and, though he may lack de Maupassant's grim force, he has a quality of identifying himself with his characters which de Maupassant lacks. He is obviously describing people he knows, and the intimacy and good-fellowship of his work is peculiarly his own.

Nor must the great Hungarian dramatist, Melchior Lengyel, be forgotten in this brief reference to authors who are sufficiently modern to interest modern readers. Lengyel's masterpiece, "Táfun," has been translated and played all over the world. It was written to warn Europe of the fanatical patriotism of Japan, representing the Japanese as willing to make any sacrifice for the furtherance of Japanese ends. It is a drama of great dramatic value, and even the version done by Laurence Irving, though it marred the artistic excellence of the original by trying for humor in the wrong place, made a striking effect; while the version, far more faithful to the original, done by Maxine in Paris created something of a furore. Yet it is interesting to note that whereas the French version was

in other ways a sufficiently exact translation, the locale was transferred from Paris, where Lengyel lays it, to Berlin. Sir Herbert Tree tried another Lengyel play, "The Happy Island," without success. It depended too much on atmosphere to survive adaptation. Nor have the plays of that other Magyar dramatist, Molnar Ferenc, better known as Franz Molnar, received much appreciation in England, though in Germany Molnar's plays are greatly esteemed. He is, however, somewhat German in character, and lacks the poetic spirit of Lengyel. Though the Magyar playwrights of old were strongly patriotic, it is to the poets and story-writers, rather than to the dramatists, that we must now turn for the national spirit. The rewards of the cosmopolitan stage tempt toward a less individual, more general style of work; and often, nowadays, toward writing in the German language. Artistically, this is a pity. National spirit lacks inspiration if it does not voice the national tongue.

CIVIL SERVANTS

Contemporary Portraits. By Sir Algernon West. G. C. P. London: T. Fisher Unwin. 18s.

The higher civil service of Great Britain, from which these "Portraits" have been drawn, is an institution without parallel. Small in numbers (less than 1000 persons, including a cadet grade, even after the modern expansion of governmental functions), it is the managing directorate of the British Empire.

Cabinet chiefs sometimes desire to work the executive branches of the government without its aid, only to prove that Plato was right when he said that the art of government required to be learned equally with, may more than, any other. In the later war years, in particular, success or failure attended the emergency departments of the British Government almost precisely in proportion as the trained administrative personnel was placed in the crucial positions.

This personnel, recruited by open competitive examination—open, that is, to any man who can compete in the severest examination in the world with the best men of each year from the universities—must have a high professional tradition, and in that tradition Sir Algernon West has found the inspiration of this book.

The last man to enter the service before examination became the rule, Gladstone's private secretary, and eventually Chairman of the Inland Revenue, and as such, next to the Secretary of the Treasury, chief financial adviser of the government, he knew all the great civil servants of his day. In their portraits from his hand, ability, a passion for economy in the public funds, and, above all, unceasing labor, emerge as the universal characteristics.

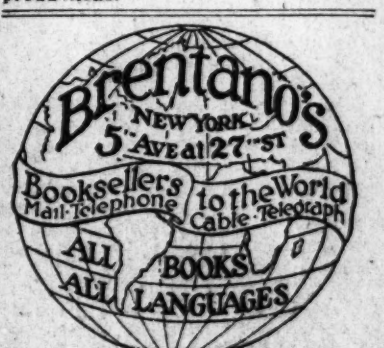
"Night after night he worked till the small hours" is a phrase which constantly occurs, and is perhaps the clearest impression we find of all these men. Accustomed, as Macaulay said of them in words quoted by the author, "to be pushed to the front in moments of jeopardy and thrust to the rear in the moment of triumph," civil servants are unknown to the public, and Sir Algernon wants the public to realize its debt.

Unfortunately, the "Portraits" are too crowded, and too much alike. Seldom is there the touch of life. The best drawn are Sir Robert Morant, the stormy petrel of the service (by another hand) and Welby, with whom Sir Algernon was intimate. To these two enough space has been given, but the other portraits resemble settings, picked from a portfolio at random and joined with sometimes rather point-less stories.

The book deserves to be read, for it is an effort at a worthy task, and parts of it are interesting. Had Sir Algernon attempted less in quantity, he might, with his opportunities, have accomplished so much more.

PRACTICAL ADVICE

How to Write Photoplays. By John Emerson and Anita Loos. New York: The James A. M'Graw-Hill Co. \$1.50.
Any serious student of the drama who still needs to be convinced that the technique of the "movies" is quite different from that of the regular stage will do well to compare this slanky manual of practical advice and self-satisfaction by John Emerson and Anita Loos, who are rather generally considered to be raising the standards of motion pictures in America, with such books as William Archer's "Play-making" or Professor George F. Baker's "Dramatic Technique." The brief training for scenario writers is presented in such language as the most ordinary of ordinary "movie" audiences are supposed to understand readily, so that, though the reader will grant that the advice may be well calculated to encourage effective pictures, one may still be skeptical as to the literary quality of these masterful productions.



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THE HOME FORUM

The Galata Bridge at Constantinople

Now we emerge in the full evening splendor of the setting sun on the great drawbridge of Galata, rough and unfinished in itself, but marvelous in contrasts—the bridge that binds Europe with Asia, civilization with barbarism.

Between avenues of great steamers and ships from every country, you pass slowly—the crazy boards creaking beneath—upon a sea of waters pressing on, in front, behind, and on either hand, barges, caiques, launches, and boats shooting about in all directions. The Golden Horn is a very land of waters, dividing the city; Stamboul on the southern side climbing a range of hills for a length of five miles, Pera and Galata on the northern, dashing white. Beyond is a vast archipelago, bordered by the flowery shores of Scutari, and studded by those little gems, the Princess Islands, opening into the sea of Marmora, with a background of snow-tipped mountains over Broussa, the cradle and capital of the Turk. Asiatic Scutari, opposite, is so near that it forms in fact a quarter of the city, amphitheatred by dark woods; innumerable white-walled mosques, kiosks, palaces, and houses clothing the heights, and fringing the shore for miles and miles, like blanched flowers on the flood. To the near right, as I cross the bridge, is the landing-stage of Tophane, massed with dark lines of shipping anchored on a quay, which extends inland, far out of sight, up to the harbor of the Golden Horn (the reason of which name no man can fathom), where the navies of the world may lie in peace.

On the Stamboul side from which I come is the long dark point of the Seraglio, running far out into the water, crowned with its dark mysterious groves, so weird and beautiful, from wherever they are seen, up rising to the low line of hills, on which lies Stamboul, now the hotbed of the Turk, the seat of such power as remains to him. . . . To Stamboul the cities on the opposite bank are but as suburbs, Christian and Moslem, massed with buildings as far as the eye can reach, the Moslem side crowned by a noble line of mosques with gilded minarets; foremost, St. Sophia, with a pinkish tinge on its piled up parapets, the only shade of color in this white mass. The mosques of Ahmed, Bajazet, Suleiman, Mahmoud and Selim form a grand but monotonous procession—the fashion of the mosque being prohibitive of much display of art or sculpture—with the high white tower and palace of the Seraskier, the very modern official residence of the Minister of War.

standing out on a vast empty terrace. . . . What most impressed me next to the blue world of waters was the prodigious mass of amphitheatred houses on the hills on either side of the Golden Horn, ever drawing landwards to lose itself in green and pleasant hills. . . . Meanwhile the boards creak, the

be sure, you have not given me the height; and height may make out room enough. Pray have it measured for me, that I may drive this odious notion of double rows out of my head. . . . This portrait of Scott was painted by Leslie from life, at Abbotsford, by Mr. Ticknor's order, in 1824.—From "A Study of Maria Edgeworth," by Grace A. Oliver.

Mount Sinai

The upper part of the summit is a series of tremendous masses of splintered blocks of granite, utterly destitute of any herbage; and we came upon a mass of ice, apparently a spring that had frozen during the intense cold of the night. . . . Life is nowhere to be seen, either in

there all the forenoon. The song of some birds is like scarlet—strong, intense, emphatic. This is the character of the orchard starlings; also of the tanagers and the various grosbeaks. On the other hand, the songs of other birds, as of certain of the thrushes, suggests the serene blue of the upper sky. . . . In February, one may hear, in the

Opportunity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
It is looked upon as an outward circumstance, as some favorable and advantageous occasion that will never return with the same attendant conditions. Thus in the language of the opportunist which has been largely quoted as expressive of the accepted viewpoint, Brutus is made to say:

"There is a tide in the affairs of men Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune: Omitted, all the voyage of their life Is bound in shallows and in miseries."

Both the idealism and practice of Christian Science wholly refute any such baneful alternative. The basis of the assumption that an opportunity must be seized lest it vanish forever is the belief that good is limited, whereas good, being God's will toward man, is never limited in any direction but is constantly unfolding and leading to higher and larger achievement.

In the reasoning of Christian Science, the policy of opportunism is shown to be entirely fallacious, for instead of shaping one's course by the chart of circumstance and attempting to attain success by looking to events to guide one's conduct, the only sure way of arriving at a harmonious regulation of affairs is by seeking first and always the guidance of Principle. It is not by turning to the flood-tide of popular thinking and doing, but by turning entirely to Principle that one will find the opportunity to bless and be blessed ever recurring. Yielding to the beliefs of the flesh, mortals submit to the control of circumstance instead of rising to the understanding of Spirit wherein man in the likeness of Mind has dominion over all the earth.

Neither is opportunity dependent upon locality. One need not go from place to place seeking opportunity for betterment, for the activity of the one omnipresent Mind is everywhere. Opportunity is a state of consciousness, therefore not contingent upon circumstance or place, but should be recognized as actual, harmonious employment in the Father's service. Fear blinds to opportunity, but when, through the study of Christian Science, fear is reduced to its native unsubstantiality, opportunity, since it is the present idea of omnipresent Mind, is found, never afar off, but always at hand.

Furthermore it will be realized that because God, Principle, governs man's every act and thought, in reality opportunity can never be lost. It is the sense of finiteness, the world's measure of material success to be attained in the so-called mortal mind's allotted three-score years and ten that admits the fear of loss of opportunity. The belief that a certain situation, of which a mortal may have neglected to take advantage, differentiates between success and failure is disavowed in Christian Science because the student realizes that, since Life is eternal, "the opportunity of a lifetime" is the continuous activity of infinity. The only loss of opportunity that could possibly occur, and that only in the realm of belief, would be the neglected opportunity for knowing the truth, for in the realm of Mind where man's real and only true activity is, man, as the reflection of Intelligence, is vigilantly and continuously realizing the truth.

This human standard of success is the reason for much of the noxious condemnation among mortals for what might otherwise have been had they been sagacious enough to have ordered their course differently. But self-reproach and jeremiads are alike useless and, in the light of Christian Science, needless. Man's experience is no more eccentric than the course of the stars. Because God, Principle, through his immutable law governs each event of man's existence, it is logically true that Principle has continually unfolded to him, thus permitting of ever-increasing opportunity to worship God in righteous energy. In business, in his profession, in work of any and every kind, every man has invariably the opportunity to express Principle. The instant acknowledgment of the fact that man is at the standpoint of opportunity will allow the completely perfect and harmonious law of God to operate unhindered in his experience.

In reality the law of God always operates unchecked, for in the universe of Mind there is never any opportunity for error. There is nothing favorable to evil in pure consciousness. Creation can only manifest the perfectibility of cause. Not an accident, but the law of God unfolds opportunity. Therefore there is no excuse for one's seeming lack of accomplishment because the door of opportunity is closed. The way of achievement is ever open and but requires one to follow the simple and beautiful recommendation made by Mrs. Eddy on page 354 of "Miscellaneous Writings": "A little more grace, a motive made pure, a few truths tenderly told, a heart softened, a character subdued, a life consecrated, would restore the right action of the mental mechanism, and make manifest the movement of body and soul in accord with God."

The difficulty is that people outline opportunity instead of submitting unreservedly to the will of God. Trusting each day to the joyful understanding that in God's kingdom there is equal opportunity for all is the sufficient remedy for any pessimistic declaration that the seeming failure to attain desired ends is due entirely

to an unkind fate. On page 249 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," Mrs. Eddy admonishes: "Improve every opportunity to correct sin through your own perfectness. When error strives to be heard above Truth, let the 'still small voice' produce God's phenomena." Instead of wasting time looking for a golden opportunity to be offered, let use be made of the present opportunity, open to all, of being more kindly, more honest, more active in expressing Principle. This is indeed the golden opportunity that each one enjoys, and which, lived up to, would nullify the effects Mrs. Eddy speaks of on page 238 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," where she says: "Unimproved opportunities will rebuke us when we attempt to claim the benefits of an experience we have not made our own, try to reap the harvest we have not sown, and wish to enter unlawfully into the labors of others."

Putting aside individual aims and worldly ambitions, man rejoices in the ever-availability of Truth. Earnest consecration to spiritual living saves from any suggestion of lack of opportunity, for the eternal now is filled with God-given opportunity to know and do the will of God. He who fulfills the demands of wisdom and Truth succeeds beyond any possibility of so-called human achievement and abides in the calm security of infinite Love.

The Snow Came Flying

When men were all asleep the snow came flying.
In large white flakes falling on the city brown.

Lazily and incessantly floating down and down:
Silently sitting and veiling road, roof and railing;

Hiding difference, making unevenness even,
Into angles and crevices softly drifting and sailing.

All night it fell, and when full inches seven
It lay in the depth of its uncompacted lightness,
The clouds blew off from a high and frosty heaven;

And all woke earlier for the unaccustomed brightness
Of the winter dawning. . . .
The eye marvelled—marvelled at the dazzling whiteness;

The ear hearkened to the stillness of the solemn air;
No sound of wheel rumbling nor of foot falling,
And the busy morning cries came thin and spare.

—Robert Bridges.

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With Key to the Scriptures

By

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Kenilworth Castle

Leicester and "Wild Will"

Kenilworth Castle is inseparably connected in Elizabethan history with "the noble Earl" of Leicester, to whom Queen Elizabeth gave it in 1563, and where he richly entertained her. The portrait of the nobleman is delineated by Sir Walter Scott in "Kenilworth." Scott, describing the scene immediately following Leicester's triumph at the Queen's council table, where the Earl successfully defended a "severe restraint" of the Queen of Scots, writes: "Never was more anxious and ready way made for 'my Lord of Leicester,' than as he passed through the crowded anterooms to go towards the river-side, in order to attend her Majesty to her barge—never was the voice of the ushers louder, to 'make room, make room for the noble Earl!'—never were the signals more promptly and reverently obeyed—never were more anxious eyes turned on him to obtain a glance of favour, or even of mere recognition, while the head of many a humble follower throbbeth betwixt the desire to offer his congratulations, and the fear of intruding himself on the notice of one so infinitely above him. The whole court considered the issue of this day's audience, expected with so much doubt and anxiety, as a decisive triumph on the part of Leicester, and felt assured that the orb of his rival satellite, if not altogether obscured by his lustre, must revolve hereafter in a dimmer and more distant sphere. So thought the court and courtiers, from high to low; and they acted accordingly. . . . On the other hand, never did Leicester return the general greeting with such ready and condescending courtesy, or endeavour more successfully to gather (in the words of one who at that moment stood at no great distance from him) 'golden opinions from all sorts of men.' . . . For all the favourite Earl had a bow, a smile at least, and often a kind word. Most of these were addressed to courtiers, whose names have long gone down the tide of oblivion; but some, to such as sound strangely in our ears, when connected with the ordinary matters of human life, above which the gratitude of posterity has long elevated them. A few of Leicester's interjectory sentences ran as follows:—
"Foylings, good morrow; and how does your wife and daughter? Why come they not to court?—Adrian, your suit is naught; the Queen will grant no more monopolies. But I may serve you in another matter.—My good Alderman Ayford, the suit of the City, affecting Queenhithe, shall be forwarded as far as my poor interest can serve.—Master Edmund Spenser, touching your Irish petition, I would willingly aid you, from my love to the Muse; but thou hast nettled the Lord Treasurer."
"My lord," said the poet, "were I permitted to explain—"
"Come to my lodging, Edmund," answered the Earl—"Not to-morrow, or next day, but soon.—Ha, Will Shakespeare—wild Will! . . . Hark thee, mad wag, I have not forgotten the matter of the patent, and of the bears."
"The player bowed, and the Earl nodded and passed on. . . ."

"Double Rows"

In 1839 Miss Edgeworth, in writing to Mrs. Ticknor, who had described to her their home and library, answered in her animated and sympathetic manner.

"Who talks of Boston in a voice so sweet? Who wishes to see me there? to show their home, their library, their country? I have been there, have sat in the library too, and thought, and thought it all charming! Looking into the country, as you know the windows all do, I saw down the vista of trees to the quiet bay and the beautiful hills beyond; and I watched the glories of the setting sun lighting up country and town."

"I met Sir Walter Scott in Mr. Ticknor's library, with all his benign, calm expression of countenance, his eye of genius, and his mouth of humor; such as he was. . . . such as genius loved to see him, such as American friendship has given him to American friendship, immortalized in person as in mind. His very self I see, feeling, thinking, and about to speak, and to a friend to whom he loved to speak; and well-placed and to his liking, he seems, in this congenial library, presiding and sympathizing."

"But, my dear madam, ten thousand books, about ten thousand books, do you say, this library contains? My dear Mrs. Ticknor! Then I am afraid you must have double rows, and that is a plague. Your library is thirty-five by twenty-two, you say. But, to

the shape of man, animals, birds, or trees; . . . Neither the torrents of winter nor the fervid heat of summer avail to clothe these awful crags with refreshing verdure; an eternal desolation now marks the sublime region where once the Almighty conversed with man. . . . The seasons come and go, and no smiling harvest or mantle of emerald verdure marks their progress; autumn brings not its golden fruits, nor in spring is the "voice of the turtle heard in the land!" . . . The whole day's excursion, treading almost every step upon holy ground, was of the deepest and most solemn interest. That night I sat up some, what late, and towards midnight I walked on to the loggia. . . . The moon had arisen and suffused with its lustrous light the entire-side of the great mountain, until every pinnacle and ridge of rock stood out in acute relief. The smooth precipices, which glistened like gold in the dawning sunlight, now shone like silver in the serene rays of the moon. It was all the more strangely beautiful from the opposite side of the valley being buried in deep shade, while the line of shadow could be traced along the base of the mountain till it met the plain of Rahab. Over all spread the calm purple sky, on whose brow gleamed a countless array of stars, and the great plain beyond the mountain was bathed in the soft light. In the immediate vicinity was the garden . . . with its blossoming fruit trees decked in their snowy robes, contrasting with dark cypresses towering aloft. . . . The hour and the extraordinary beauty of the scene invited to reverent meditation, and one felt overwhelmed by the august traditions connected with the spot. How different was it on that day when the Presence of Jehovah was seen by the awe-stricken congregation of Israel resting on the mountain, while thunders and lightnings shook the solid earth, "and the voice of the trumpet exceeding loud, so that all the people that were in the camp trembled." Assuredly no grander place could well be found than these sublime solitudes for the unfolding of those awful phenomena, which the chosen people were here called on to witness.—W. C. Maugham.

Smithsonian grounds, the song of the fox-sparrow. It is a strong, richly modulated whistle—the finest sparrow note I have ever heard. . . . A curious and charming sound may be heard here in May. You are walking forth in the soft morning air, when suddenly there comes a burst of bobolink melody from some mysterious source. A score of throats pour out one brief, hilarious, tuneful jubilee, and are suddenly silent. There is a strange remoteness, and fascination about it. Presently you discover its source skyward, and a quick eye will detect the gay band pushing northward. They seem to scent the fragrant meadows afar off, and shout forth snatches of their songs in anticipation.

The bobolink does not breed in the District, but usually pauses in his journey and feeds during the day in the grass-lands north of the city. When the season is backward, they tarry a week or ten days, singing freely and appearing quite at home. In large flocks they search over every inch of ground, and at intervals hover on the wing or alight in the tree-tops, all pouring forth their gladness at once, and filling the air with a multitudinous musical clamor. . . . They continue to pass, traveling by night, and feeding by day, till after the middle of May, when they cease. In September, with numbers greatly increased, they are on their way back. I am first advised of their return by hearing their calls at night as they fly over the city. On certain nights the sound becomes quite noticeable. I have awakened in the middle of the night, and, through the open window, as I lay in bed, heard their faint notes. The warblers begin to return about the same time, and are clearly distinguished by their timid ways. On dark cloudy nights the birds seem confused by the lights of the city, and apparently wander about above it. In the spring the same curious incident is repeated, though but few voices can be identified. I make out the snow-bird, the bobolink, the warblers, and on two nights during the early part of May I heard very clearly the call of the sandpipers. . . . Instead of the bobolink, one encounters here, in the June meadows, the black-throated bunting, a bird closely related to the sparrows, and a very persistent, if not a very musical songster. He perches upon the fences, and upon the trees by the roadside, and, spreading his tail, gives forth his harsh strain, which may be roughly worded thus: fscp fscp, fee fee fee. Like all sounds associated with early summer, it soon has a charm to the ear quite independent of its intrinsic merits.—John Burroughs in "Wake-Robin."

Earth hath a thousand tongues, that swell
In converse soft, and low—
We hear them in the flowery dell,
And where the waters flow.
We note them when the planty bend
Bends to the summer air;
Its low-toned music gently freed
By the soft breezes there;

Songs of Birds in Washington

The Capitol grounds, with their fine large trees of many varieties draw many kinds of birds. In the rear of the building the extensive grounds are peculiarly attractive, being a gentle slope, warm and protected, and quite thickly wooded. Here in early spring I go to hear the robins, cat-birds, blackbirds, wrens, etc. In March the white-throated and white-crowned sparrows may be seen, hopping about on the flower-beds or peering slyly from the evergreens. The robin hushes about freely upon the grass, notwithstanding the keeper's large-lettered warning, and at intervals, and especially at sunset, carols from the tree-tops his loud hearty strain. The kingbird and orchard starling remain the whole season, and breed in the tree-tops. The rich, copious song of the starling may be heard

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—Catherine H. Esling.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, U.S.A.
Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature.

This Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science, The Herald of Christian Science, The Christian Science Quarterly.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, JAN. 12, 1921

EDITORIALS

How Doctor Balthazar Woolwine Got District Attorney Shylock on the Hip

SEVERAL centuries ago there occurred a great lawsuit in the courts of Venice, which was reported by a gentleman of the name of Shakespeare. The plaintiff was a Jew named Shylock, whose case, according to his own reading of the law, was complete. Unfortunately for him, however, it was not the whole law, and a certain doctor from Padua, by name Balthazar, though really a lady named Portia in disguise, expounding the law in its full significance, reversed the plaintiff's arguments so completely that he was glad to surrender on any terms. It was then that an enthusiastic attendant at the court, one named Gratiano, was guilty of that interruption of the proceedings which has been handed down to us by the reporter, in the famous phrase, "Now, infidel, I have thee on the hip." The case is so well known that it is scarcely necessary to point out that there is no likeness of character between the plaintiff and the district attorney, any more than there is between the lawyer of Padua and Mr. Woolwine. But the tables were so completely turned as to become very typical of the position in which the district attorney of Los Angeles County, California, today, has been placed by the district attorney of Los Angeles County of a few years ago.

The district attorney has announced his intention of taking up arms against the sea of troubles caused by Christian Science practice, and by opposing end them. But in the attempt to do this he finds himself constantly confronted by a brief signed, amongst others, by a certain District Attorney Woolwine of a few years ago, which may be said literally to cut the ground from under his feet. For the only argument by which it is possible for the district attorney of today to prosecute Christian Scientists has been completely disposed of by the pleadings of the district attorney of yesterday, which were confirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States. Owing to this, it would seem as if the Balthazar who pleaded before the Supreme Court had placed the Shylock, if the term may be used without offense, who proposes to plead today, at quite a disadvantage in his attempt to acquire his pound of Christian Science flesh.

The district attorney will have to go into court to plead that children receiving Christian Science treatment are not receiving proper medical attention, or, to quote his own delicate way of putting it, that, "It should be distinctly understood that the commercial fanaticism indulged in by so-called Christian Science practitioners, or other persons indulging in such practices, by whatever name they may be called, could not be urged by any parent as a lawful excuse for failure to furnish necessary medical attendance for his or her child in case of serious illness." But, Doctor Balthazar Woolwine replies, in the words of the reporter of the Venetian case, "Tarry a little: there is something else." For it appears that Doctor Balthazar has already insisted that, "If there is still a question in the mind of anybody as to whether or not the prayer of Christian Science heals the sick, ample evidence may be adduced," a flat-footed statement which seems fraught with potential difficulties for District Attorney Shylock. Doctor Balthazar had not, indeed, been satisfied with a mere statement, he had proceeded to drive it home by the assertion that Christian Science is the only religion that seriously teaches and practices the art of healing the sick and afflicted, as a consequence of which, "The principle contended for" (that is, the exemption of healers by prayer from medical regulation) "in the preceding point has been crystallized into the laws of our states and nation through constitutional provisions, legislative enactments, and judicial interpretations."

Not so, argues District Attorney Shylock, "Laws and rules of human conduct are in a large measure made and designed for the protection of the weak and helpless, and there is nothing more pitiful and helpless than a sick and suffering child. It is the duty of the state to protect them to the last degree." But if Mr. District Attorney Shylock, whose grammar here is surely a trifle faulty, imagines that he has had the last word with Doctor Balthazar Woolwine, he is altogether and entirely mistaken. "Tarry, Jew," replies Doctor Balthazar; "the law hath yet another hold on you." The exemptions to which I have previously alluded arise from the fact that the American people are a religious people, and that their government was established upon the principles of religious freedom and personal liberty of the individual. These principles are permanently established and constitute a part of the common law of the country." By this time it is beginning to be apparent that Doctor Balthazar Woolwine has already built a sort of legal zebra around the unfortunate District Attorney Shylock, for Doctor Balthazar smilingly adds, "We next present in brief form a history of the growth of prayer and the dependence of mankind thereon, together with numerous citations from numerous authorities showing the efficacy of prayer in meeting the human needs." It would be unkind to District Attorney Shylock to "rub it in" quite so unmercifully as did Gratiano, who, somewhere about this point, remarked, "O upright judge! Mark, Jew, a learned judge!" The original Shylock did not take it quite in that spirit, nor, we suspect, will his Christian representative, the district attorney, for the very next thing that Doctor Balthazar does is to pile Pelion upon Ossa, by remarking, "In further support of the fact that healing by prayer is reasonable and natural, we have presented numerous citations from the Bible in Appendix A of our main brief, and if there is still a question in the mind of anybody as to whether or not the prayer of Christian Science heals the sick, ample evidence may be adduced."

Whereupon Gratiano, getting a little beside himself, interjects, "O learned judge! Mark, Jew, a learned judge!"

By this time everybody must be beginning to hope that, as Doctor Balthazar implies, there surely cannot be a question in the mind of anybody on the subject, and that District Attorney Shylock is seriously thinking over those unfortunate phrases, "the fanaticism and delusion resulting from the teaching of what is known as Christian Science," and "the commercial fanaticism indulged in by so-called Christian Science practitioners." For surely Doctor Balthazar would never have supported the passing of a law, intended to protect "fanaticism and delusion," nor would he have quoted the Bible and other authorities in support of "commercial fanaticism." Still, in case there should be any question, Doctor Balthazar inflicts the final "happy dispatch":—"We then present authorities to show that courts have recognized the distinction between healing by spiritual means of prayer, and other means, and also that treatment by prayer or in the course of the practice of religion does not constitute the practice of medicine." It is at this point that the irrepressible Gratiano breaks in with his last gibe:

"A second Daniel, a Daniel, Jew! Now, infidel, I have thee on the hip."

The French Senatorial Elections

SUPERFICIALLY viewed, France, at the present time, presents a strange political enigma. Little over a fortnight ago, at the time of the by-election in Lot-et-Garonne, when the Socialist candidate Renaud Jean defeated the representative of the Bloc National by more than 4000 votes, there were many people in France, and many more outside her borders, who were seriously inclined to the view that the whole country was on the eve of a Socialist landslide. Only twelve months previously this same Renaud Jean had been defeated in the same department by the national party candidate, and that by an overwhelming majority. Now, this defeat, in spite of all that had happened to discredit Socialism in the meanwhile, had been converted into a victory. What did it mean?

So serious was the view taken by some members of the Chamber of Deputies that they began to urge that no further by-elections should be held until after the completion of the national census, next March. They maintained that the whole purpose of the electoral law, passed last year, was to reduce the number of deputies, which depends upon the amount of the population, and that the just electoral position of the country could not be ascertained until after the census had been made. The purpose of such a proposal was, of course, to stem the Socialist tide, which so many believed to be rising, by postponing the possibility of any further Socialist victories for at least three months. A few days after Lot-et-Garonne, the desirability of some such action as this, from the point of view of the national party, seemed to be strengthened by the rather lurid happenings at the national Socialist congress at Tours. At Tours the extremists swept all before them. By a vote of three to one, the congress decided to throw in its lot with the Third or Moscow International, and to accept the utterly humiliating terms upon which alone Moscow was willing to agree to the adhesion. Wise and experienced leaders were thrown aside, and French Socialism definitely brought itself into line with the majority of the European Socialist parties by "going Red."

It was in these circumstances that the senatorial elections were held last Sunday, and there was a very wide expectation that the result might be a heavy Socialist gain. Nothing of the kind, however, has happened. According to the French system, whereby a third of the Senate is renewed every three years, there were ninety-eight vacancies to be filled. The returns show that although the "Liberal elements" have gained as the result of Sunday's trial of strength, these gains are so slight as practically to represent a defeat. With the single exception of the Minister of Agriculture, all the ministerial candidates have been returned.

Now in speaking of the situation thus presented as something of an enigma to the superficial view, there is much virtue in the word superficial. As was pointed out in these columns only a few days ago, there is a tendency at the present time to attach far too much importance to what is done by the Socialist parties in various countries, and far too little importance to the question of the feeling of the people as a whole. That the French Socialist Party should "go Red" is supremely unimportant compared with the question, What do the French people as a whole think about it? Lot-et-Garonne was a surprising political turnover; Tours was an interesting party coup d'état; but the elections last Sunday represented the considered opinion of the French people. At the general elections held in November, 1919, France very decidedly registered her opinion against extremism in all its forms. Since then, it has been affirmed again and again by the extremist elements that this decision did not represent the true opinion of the French people; that, in November, 1919, the French elector was still under the influence of "victory"; and that the "reactionary" influences which carried Lloyd George back to power with his "astounding following," toward the close of 1918, had been still sufficiently strong to sweep Mr. Clemenceau back to power a year later.

Then, for months past, the revolutionary Socialists in France have been insisting that they had the country behind them, and, during the past few weeks such incidents as Lot-et-Garonne and Tours have seemed to support their contentions. When, however, the question is definitely put to the country, as it was last Sunday, the Radical-Socialist is shown to be making but little headway. Neither is this all. Nearly every day that has passed since the Tours congress has shown that the decision then taken by such an apparently overwhelming majority was not really the sober judgment of French Socialism. The reaction has set in, and as Moscow's "twenty-one points" begin to be really un-

derstood, the rallying to the moderate side under the leadership of Mr. Longuet is ever more assured. The French workingman, just beginning to feel his feet, just beginning to pick up the thread of his accustomed thrift, looks more than ever askance at the idea of receiving his orders from Moscow. Already, indeed, the trade unions are up in arms, utterly refusing to submit to the first of the Moscow demands which would make them subordinate in everything to the political side of the party, and the present indications are that this feeling will spread rapidly. The minority at Tours, under the leadership of Jean Longuet, may not long remain the minority. It has already composed its differences, and Mr. Longuet was able to announce, the other day, that he has received more than 50,000 applications for membership of his new moderate Socialist Party. A few days ago the opinion was advanced in The Christian Science Monitor that Tours, in all probability, represented the zenith of revolutionary Socialism in France. Everything that has happened since, in the realm of French politics, culminating in the senatorial elections, would seem to support this view.

Kenilworth: 1821-1921

"IN THE course of January, 1821, appeared Kenilworth, in three vols. post 8vo, like Ivanhoe, which form was adhered to with all the subsequent novels of the series. Kenilworth was one of the most successful of them all at the time of publication; and it continues, and, I doubt not, will ever continue, to be placed in the very highest rank of prose fiction." Thus, in one of the greatest of biographies, does Lockhart describe one of the greatest of novels. For when the place of a novel in the annals of literature comes to be agreed upon, the decision does not rest on the fashion or popularity of a decade. Otherwise might Miss Braddon sit not only above the salt, but above Dickens, and Hugh Conway outshine Thackeray. Even in the comparatively simple matter of the popularity of Sir Walter's own progeny, it is impossible to draw a hard and fast line. Therefore, the general statement of so able a critic as Lockhart may safely be accepted as determining the value of the famous novel which attains its centenary this month.

What is it that makes a great novelist as apart from a great writer? A power of observation, a faculty of analysis, a sympathy with human struggles, a sense of humor, a trick of dialogue, above all a realization of an end worth accomplishing. This catalogue of requirements, for these are only a moiety, is as comprehensive as the ingredients of Sir William's receipt for a "Heavy Dragon." Yet the absence of them, to any serious extent, inevitably causes the author of the "best sellers" to return to obscurity with all the certainty of the stick of the rocket. Do the gentlemen who "autograph" their books, for crowds of enthusiastic admirers, ever stay to consider how supremely ridiculous they are making themselves, or what Shakespeare and Dante may be saying about them to each other, as they stroll on the slopes of Mount Parnassus? Great men commonly avoid the limelight and the petty advertisement, and when they have sought the limelight it has been accounted unto them for weakness. Still the bantam crows against the cock, and the jackal follows the lion. It is related of Constable, the publisher, that after Scott had accepted his suggestions for the background and name of Kenilworth, his vanity so boiled over that he would stalk up and down his room exclaiming, "I am all but the author of the Waverley Novels!"

It takes, however, a little more than a name and the suggestion of a period to make a novel. At the same time it has to be admitted that anyone who directed Scott's attention to courts and camps did him and the world a good turn. No one knew his limitations better than did Scott himself. Speaking of Jane Austen, for whom he had a sincere admiration, he says, "The big bow-wow strain I can do myself like any now going, but the exquisite touch which renders ordinary commonplace things and characters interesting, from the truth of the description and the sentiment, is denied to me." Thus, just as Dame Partington was great at a paddle, he was great at court, and the court of "the great Eliza" gave to him the very opportunity he needed.

It was not that Scott had any particular respect for exact scholarship when it came to painting his historical backgrounds. He jumped Shakespeare, for instance, about Elizabeth's reign just to suit what Gilbert was wont to call "the exigencies of fiction." In Kenilworth his characters quote the play, though their author was still a schoolboy at Stratford. But simultaneously with such laxity he filtered his history right through his drama so as to make a homogeneous whole of it, and not a series of historical tableaux with a trickle of story in between. "Many historical novelists," writes Bagehot, "especially those who with care and pains have read up the detail, are often evidently in a strait how to pass from their history to their sentiment. The fancy of Sir Walter could not help connecting the two. If he had given us the English side of the race to Derby, he would have described the Bank of England paying in sixpences, and also the loves of the cashier." It is, however, in the painting of his kings and queens that Scott's work is so superb. Louis "the merchant," and James the wise fool, Charles the Bold and Margaret of Anjou are some of the great gallery of portraits. Thus was it not wisdom, when he had completed one of the greatest of these portraits, in that of Mary, Queen of Scots, that Constable should have roused him to attempt its companion in that of Elizabeth Tudor?

And what a splendid success followed. If anyone questions this, let him read the pages which begin with the Raleigh cloak incident in Greenwich Park, and contain the great scene in which the Queen attempts to reconcile Sussex and Leicester, or those which describe the meeting between the Queen and Amy Robsart, at Kenilworth, from which Elizabeth, in good Tudor fury, hurries the girl into the presence of Leicester in order to confront him with her. Such passages show the "big

bow-wow" at its best, and explain how it is that the book which contains them has held its own for a century, and promises to do so for all time.

Editorial Notes

ARE Italy and Germany friends? To some editorial minds the resumption of trade and diplomatic relations would seem to justify the statement that they are. Italy doubtless sees her recovery partly in an intensive pursuit of her former commerce with Germany. The fact is, however, that the two nations have not been real friends for many decades. Italy did not go voluntarily into the arms of the Triple Alliance. She wanted France's continued friendship, and Napoleon III denied her in a critical hour. The more she advanced toward France the more France repulsed or chilled her. Gradually the two national policies drifted further and further apart. Then Italy saw France encroaching upon what she believed to be her African colonial rights. Isolation threatened her, and she made with the German and the Austrian the bad bargain for which the wily Bismarck had been playing. The war alone afforded her the chance of escape, and she took it. In the meantime she had paid the price. She had become bound hand and foot to the chariot of Germany. Commercially, intellectually, and in many other ways she was completely enslaved.

MR. B. C. SPOOR, Labor member of the British Parliament for a mining constituency near Durham, has blamed the universities for not teaching their students properly, and in particular for not teaching them to think. Hard on the heels of his speech comes a gift from a reformer to establish in London University a professorial chair, the occupant of which shall teach that very thing. "The purpose of this foundation is that students may be taught, not what Aristotle or anyone else thought about reasoning, but how to think clearly and reason correctly." The professor is to be chosen for his ability to think, reason, and teach, and not for his acquaintance with the opinions of logicians or philosophers. He is to proceed on the idea that the only way to acquire an art is to practice it under a competent instructor. Are there not some who have most naturally imagined that thinking was what people at the universities were chiefly doing, and to whom all this will come as a surprise?

THERE is no doubt that Mr. Augustus John has scored a complete success with his prehistoric landscapes for the Chelsea Arts Ball. The wonderful beasts that adorned those remote ages lend themselves to the artist's faculty for decoration. What one cannot help asking is, Did they look so peculiar at the time, and what will be the judgment of a future age on some of our well-known objects of admiration? The deliverer of a London County Council address to teachers said that 4000 years ago there were men in England differing little from the modern type, and evidently of superior mental ability. When the English Channel and the North Sea were merely rivers, it was declared, there was a school of art and a primitive polytechnic in France, and the type of stonework done there spread to England. So the animals of the stone age should have found themselves quite at home at the celebrated Chelsea ball.

AT 5 O'CLOCK one recent Saturday afternoon, society going to its varied appointments in London was held up in Piccadilly. The fault was not with the traffic this time, but with London's long-lost old friends, Mr. Punch and Judy, and the little dog Toby. It was a very select audience, and when the well-mannered discharged soldier came round with the hat, he was greeted with "Glad to see you again." The squeaky voice of Mr. Punch has for long been silent, but here he is again, the same wife, and the same Toby, though Toby has a younger appearance, and is not so disdainful of the audience as was his pre-war predecessor. Considering that Mr. Punch, if his biographers are right, has weathered the stormy times of the Napoleonic wars and all other wars for several centuries, it was perhaps rather rash to assume that he would allow recent military events to suppress him finally.

THE United States Secretary of the Navy says he has warned the three naval balloonists who are making their way back from the Canadian wilds not to say anything about their flight or their subsequent experiences until their official report has been submitted. But even the Secretary's order, it seems, cannot prevent one of these naval aeronauts from writing his wife all about these events, or that young woman from allowing the newspapers to print the letters. So it is likely to be long after the public knows the details of the trip and the rescue that the Secretary will have the pleasure of issuing the "official statement," which seems to be called for to put the finishing touch on the whole proceeding.

WHILE the work of erecting the foundations for a world peace proceeds somewhat haltingly at conferences in Geneva and elsewhere, the old interest in developing the machinery of war shows few signs of abating. One of the latest "triumphs" in this direction appears to be the invention of a new gun, called "Turbo." Its range is estimated to reach the enormous distance of 100 miles. Turbo is the invention of a French officer. It is announced that recently it went through some highly satisfactory trials near Liège, in Belgium. The report omits to mention in what section of Europe the target was placed.

ONE of the most commendable undertakings now in progress in the United States is the formation of boys' reforestation clubs, in Louisiana, as a part of the State educational system. The appeal to the boys is finding a quick response, several thousand lads having been enrolled. Seeds and trees are supplied by the Department of Conservation, and prizes are offered for the best results. The example of Louisiana is one that might well be followed by all the other states, in view of the assertion, recently made by the Forest Service, that timber is being cut and burned in the United States four times as fast as it is growing.